هكذا من الأصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, fair. Temp. 1-10 (34-50). Sunday, partly cloudy. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy with sunny spells. Temp. 4-8 (39-46). Sunday, variable. CHANNEL: slight. ROME: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 4-18 (39-64). NEW YORK: Saturday, rain. Temp. 5-14 (41-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor
Algeria	2.75 Din	Iceland	150 Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I £17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.200 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 9.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	20 P.	Lebanon	£L2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	LDin 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	30.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,894 * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 24-25, 1979 Established 1887

On No-Confidence Motion

Wednesday Vote Is Set in Britain

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, March 23 — Britain's House of Commons will vote Wednesday night on a motion of no confidence in the Labor Party government of Prime Minister James Callaghan, it was announced today.

Word of the scheduled vote sent share values soaring on the London Stock Exchange, where many investors put in orders in the expectation that the vote would mean an end to five years of Labor Party government and the election of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party.

If the government loses the vote Wednesday, a general election must be called. With recent opinion polls running between 15 percent and 20 percent in their favor, the Conservatives believe they could win.

By the end of the day, £2 billion ($4 billion) had been added to the market value of British industry. The Financial Times index of leading industrial shares jumped 20 points to 534.6. This was the biggest one-day rise since July, 1975, when it soared 23.7 points after anti-inflation measures were introduced to combat a crisis in sterling. Although city businessmen have, for the most part, been reasonably happy with the government's monetary policies, most would feel more secure with a Conservative administration.

Mr. Callaghan's party is the political arm of the labor movement and traditionally supports the workers against big business. But it has had chronic trouble this year keeping workers from holding wildcat strikes. The result has been heavy losses for business and widespread public anger.

Labor has a minority of 308 seats in the 635-seat Commons but has survived previous no-confidence votes by winning the support of the small parties.

But this time the Conservatives, traditionally the party of business and free enterprise, seemed more confident of victory because they believe Mr. Callaghan has lost most of his small-party support.

A spokeswoman said today that the Conservatives expect to add at least 50 seats to their current 281. Mrs. Thatcher, 53, would then become Britain's first woman prime minister.

Mrs. Thatcher called today for a general election now to choose a new government. "I know everyone is saying we are going to have a general election in the near future. I myself cannot say because I am not the one to decide that. But I hope they are right," she said in a television and radio address.

"We are in a period of great uncertainty, living in a hand-to-mouth way that is not good for the country or its dignity," Mrs. Thatcher said. "The right way to proceed is to hold an election now to produce a new Parliament with a fresh mandate from the people and a long lease of life ahead of it."

Her address was a reply to one by Mr. Callaghan yesterday in which he made no mention of a possible election.

The Conservatives were last in office under Prime Minister Edward Heath, whose government tried to curb the power of the unions, lost a bitter 1974 confrontation with them and was defeated.

The unions have alienated much of the public in recent months because of strikes that have hit while negotiations were still in progress, that hurt the business of firms not directly involved in disputes and that closed or hampered public services such as hospitals and garbage collection.

Andre Michaux

Belgian Aide Slain in 2d Assassination

BRUSSELS, March 23 (AP) — wo men shot and killed a Belgian ational bank official last night — erhaps the wrong man — and po- ce speculated that the slaying was onnected with the assassination of e British ambassador in the ague earlier yesterday.

An Amsterdam daily newspaper, e Telegraaf, said today that it eceived a call from a man speaking nglish with an Irish accent who laimed that the Irish Republican rmy was responsible for the kill- g of the British ambassador to the etherlands, Sir Richard Sykes.

[Another group claimed respon- ibility today for killing Sir Rich- rd, saying that it had been work- g on behalf of the IRA, Reuters eported from The Hague.

[The claim was made in tele- hone calls to the Dutch national ews agency, ANP, a Rotterdam ewspaper, Algemeen Dagblad, nd the Hague police. The male aller, speaking Dutch with a ague accent, identified himself as member of the Red Brigade. The ed Brigades is an Italian leftist ex- remist organization, but police aid that no group with this name ad been active in the Netherlands. he man said that the shooting had een carried out by two Dutchmen, ho were now safe outside of the etherlands, Reuters said.]

The purported IRA caller said, This is only the beginning. It's ar. Tomorrow we will kill either e [British] ambassador in Belgi- m, France or Germany." The ewspaper reported that there was o reference to the later shooting ere of bank official Andre ichaux.

Mr. Michaux, 47, was shot as he arked his car in front of his home a Brussels suburb. Belgian inves- gators said they believed that the illers, who escaped in a car, ought that Mr. Michaux was meone else. But they declined to y who the intended target might ave been. A diplomat reportedly ves across from Mr. Michaux, but ATO and the British Embassy de- ied reports that the diplomat was ir John Killick, Britain's ambassa- or to the alliance.

[Reuters reported that Mr. Mi- aux lived across from Britain's eputy ambassador to NATO, Paul olmer.]

There had been widespread spec- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Associated Press

Two protesters attack policeman, center, during clashes at Place de la Republique in Paris.

Rioters, Police Clash After Paris March

PARIS, March 23 (NYT) — Fierce clashes between French riot police and young commandos in and around the Place de l'Opera brought a violent conclusion to today's march through the capital by about 60,000 French workers protesting rising unemployment and government plans to close much of the nation's steel industry, which loses money.

Although the Communist organizers of the march tried to make it an orderly and disciplined protest against the government's economic policies, young anarchists and ultraleftists provoked what appeared to be one of the worst outbreaks of violence and urban fighting that Paris has experienced since the student riots of May, 1968, which led to the end of Gen. de Gaulle's presidency.

[The CGT union said in a statement tonight that small groups of wreckers were responsible for the incidents, and that union members were not involved, Reuters reported. "The Interior Ministry must find out for whom these groups are acting and who is pulling the strings," it said.]

The trouble began this afternoon at the Place de l'Opera, where the large crowd of demonstrators that came into Paris this morning from the stricken steel-producing areas planned to disperse at the end of a march from the Place de la Republique through the main shopping streets.

When the marchers arrived in front of the Opera, draped with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

But Maintains Conditions

Carter Renews Plea To PLO for Support

CAIRO, March 23 (AP) — President Carter, unable so far to win broad Arab backing for the Egyptian-Israeli settlement, made a new overture today to the Palestine Liberation Organization, repeating his offer to deal with the PLO if it will recognize Israel's right to exist.

The PLO has spurned similar proposals in the past. Mr. Carter's offer to "immediately start working directly" with the PLO was made in an interview with Egyptian television broadcast here today. The interview was conducted yesterday. Meanwhile, Egyptian and Israeli leaders prepared for the signing of the treaty between their two countries at a ceremony in Washington on Monday.

Mr. Carter said his offer depends on PLO acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 242. The resolution, accepted by most Arab states as a basis for a Middle East peace, calls for Israel to return war-won Arab lands in exchange for Arab guarantees of Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized boundaries.

The interviewer, Adib Andrawes, Washington correspondent of Egypt's official Middle East News Agency, asked Mr. Carter whether the United States might soon start talks with the Palestinians on their grievances.

Part of Negotiations

"Yes, we would like to have direct relations with the Palestinians," Mr. Carter said. "We will do this as part of the negotiating process in the future."

"We have a problem with the PLO," Mr. Carter added. "The PLO has totally rejected UN Security Council Resolution 242, and it is the basis for the Camp David agreements. Also, the PLO has not recognized at all Israel's right to exist. As soon as the PLO expresses its acceptance of these principles, we will then immediately start working directly with this organization, on this basis."

The treaty has been condemned by PLO leader Yasser Arafat and by radical Arab states and criticized as insufficient by moderates, such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

A U.S. delegation visited Jordan and Saudi Arabia last week to seek support for the treaty but apparently failed to get it.

Mr. Arafat and other Arab leaders have called a conference of Arab League foreign ministers next Tuesday to endorse sanctions against Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to punish him for the treaty, which they consider a separate peace with Israel and a sellout of the Palestinian cause.

- **France reportedly blocking strong European backing for Israel-Egypt treaty. Page 5.**

Under the treaty provisions, Palestinians in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip are to get autonomy. But no Palestinian leader has offered to join the talks to set up autonomy because the Palestinians want an independent state. Most Palestinians consider the PLO to be their representative.

Although qualified by conditions the PLO has rejected, Mr. Carter's offer is different from Israel's position. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has repeatedly denounced the PLO as "murderers" bent on Israel's destruction and has said that Israel will never deal with the PLO even if it recognizes Israel.

Mr. Carter said hopes for Palestinian autonomy will improve if Palestinians take part, and he again called on Jordan and Saudi Arabia to prod the Palestinians into stepping forward.

"If the leaders of Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia do half of what President Sadat has done, these hopes will be realized very quickly," Mr. Carter said.

Riad Reportedly Quits As Arab League Chief

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, March 23 (NYT) — Mahmoud Riad, the secretary-general of the Arab League for more than seven years, has resigned because the forthcoming Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has made his efforts to mend the widening schism in the Arab world impossible.

The move, which had been anticipated here for several days, seemed to signal the beginning of the end of Egyptian domination over the pan-Arab organization, which Cairo helped found in 1945. Mr. Riad, a career diplomat who formerly was Egypt's foreign minister, submitted his resignation yesterday, the league's 34th anniversary, in a letter relayed to the leaders of the 22 member states.

His resignation, which will take effect at the end of the month, is expected to be announced tomorrow by Mr. Riad at a scheduled meeting of the Arab League Council, the organization's political body, in Mogadishu, Somalia. The news was broken today in the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram and was confirmed by a league spokesman.

Refers to Split

Mr. Riad left for Mogadishu today and could not be reached for comment. But Al-Ahram quoted his letter as explaining that he was quitting because of "inability to discharge responsibilities of his post after Arab conditions reached a point that contradicted the league's objective of promoting unity of Arab action." This was an unmistakable reference to the widening split between Mr. Sadat and his few supporters and the majority of Arab states that oppose an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Mr. Riad was quoted as saying that his resignation was not a protest but that the lack of Arab solidarity prevented him from doing his job. His imminent departure was taken as an admission that he believed that Arab unity was no longer possible once Egypt made peace with Israel.

While no successor has been announced, states such as Syria and Iraq, which have spearheaded the rejection of Mr. Sadat's policies, are expected to push their candidates rather than see another Egyptian appointed to the post. Mr. Riad's two predecessors, Abdel (Continued on Page 2, Col.1)

AP

Mahmoud Riad

Rebels Agree to End Siege

Iran Offers Kurds Semiautonomy

From Wire Dispatches

SANANDAJ, Iran, March 23 — Iranian leaders, negotiating today with Kurdish representatives here, promised a degree of autonomy for the nation's almost 2 million Kurds, and Kurdish troops and their Fedayeen allies encircling an Iranian Army base here agreed to end their siege.

Iranian troops who have fought the Kurds for four days returned 186 Kurdish prisoners to the tribesmen, who promised to leave the area, Tehran Radio said. Residents said that the Kurds had been reinforced this week by members of the leftist Fedayeen guerrillas who broke with the revolutionary government.

Interior Minister Ahmad Sadr Haj-Seyed Javadi, who is negotiating with Kurdish representatives here, said that he had pledged semiautonomy, and that the first reactions had been favorable. He also said that, under the proposals made to the Kurds, their language would be taught along with Farsi in local schools for the first time.

Interviews in this hillside town confirmed the minister's appraisal of the Kurdish reaction to his proposals. Mr. Javadi was accompanied by Ayatollah Mahmoud Teleghani of Tehran, one of the religious leaders closest to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. They continued negotiations today with Kurdish religious, guerrilla and civilian representatives.

At least 91 persons have been killed in the fighting here, Kurdish sources said that an additional unknown number of dead had been buried privately. More than 300 persons have been wounded, and Mr. Javadi and Ayatollah Teleghani today visited the town's hospitals.

The newly appointed head of the Iranian ground forces, identified only as Gen. Falahi, told Ayatollah Teleghani and Mr. Javadi that the first shots last Sunday came from the town and that the army had acted in self-defense. A Kurdish sergeant major confirmed this. Gen. Falahi, who reached the garrison by helicopter from Tehran, denied that the troops had fired shells at the town or that helicopter gunships had fired on the streets.

Mr. Javadi said that he and Ayatollah Teleghani favored more self-determination for the Kurds, whose region has few factories, schools, universities or hospitals and consists mostly of poor agricultural land.

The Kurdish areas would remain in the same four provinces, but there would be more Kurdish officials in local administration, the minister said. Tehran's "Voice of the Revolution" radio made no reference today to the minister's autonomy offer in its main news program. But a statement by the headquarters of Ayatollah Khomeini claimed that the peace mission sent to Sanandaj had been a "great success."

Officials at Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters said that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Meetings With Bank Officials Reported

Carter Allegedly Discussed Loans

[The following article is based on reporting by Jeff Gerth and Nicholas M. Horrock and was written by Mr. Gerth.]

ATLANTA, March 23 (NYT) — President Carter took part in discussions and correspondence about financial aspects of his family's peanut business that are now the subjects of a special investigation by the Department of Justice, according to interviews with participants in the discussions and to bank records.

Earlier this year, the White House said that Mr. Carter knew little about the warehouse's finances in 1976 or the problems that the business was having, and that he left the management largely to his brother, Billy, while he conducted his campaign. President Carter was inaugurated on Jan. 20, 1977.

The FBI is looking at the records of the National Bank of Georgia concerning the Carter loans and at the question of whether any of the proceeds of those loans wound up in the 1976 presidential campaign. In a television interview last year, Mr. Carter denied that any money from the bank was diverted to the campaign.

But Mr. Carter reportedly did take part in key discussions about the warehouse's finances, including the following:

- On July 29, 1976, Mr. Carter participated in negotiations with bank and financing-company officials at his home in Plains, Ga., according to two participants.
- On Aug. 26, 1976, the day a loan agreement between the National Bank of Georgia and the Carter warehouse was signed, former Budget Director Bert Lance, who headed the bank, met with Jimmy Carter in Plains to discuss the warehouse business, according to logs from an airplane owned by the bank.
- Earlier in 1976, according to Samuel Hunter, the head of an Americus, Ga., bank, Mr. Carter asked him to release his bank's claim on the warehouse so that the Carter business would have adequate collateral to qualify for the loan from the National Bank of Georgia.

In addition, a federal grand jury here has obtained a copy of a letter from Mr. Lance to Mr. Carter which involved certain aspects of the bank loans. The handwritten letter apparently was sent late in the summer of 1976.

According to bank sources, that letter was not in a file on the Carter warehouse loans maintained by the

Coalition Effort Ends in Belgium

BRUSSELS, March 23 (Reuters) — Belgium's caretaker premier, Paul Vanden Boeynants, today admitted failure after three months to set up a coalition government.

He proposed as an interim solution a temporary continuation of the existing six-party coalition, but under a new premier.

The Flemish Social Christian leader, Wilfried Martens, is widely favored to lead the interim government, informed political sources said.

South African Opposition Parties Call for Resignation of Vorster

JOHANNESBURG, March 23 (AP) — The combined opposition parties today called on South African President John Vorster to resign following his denial of knowledge about irregularities in information projects financed with secret government funds.

Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Party, said that Mr. Vorster's public statement was contrary to the fundamental constitutional principle that the state president act in political matters only on the advice of his Cabinet.

Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said the president should resign immediately because he had brought his office into disrepute.

Mr. Vorster earlier today replied to allegations by Eschel Rhoodie, former information secretary, that as prime minister he was a member of a Cabinet committee that approved financing the newspaper, the Citizen, for $36 million.

Mr. Rhoodie, who has been charged with fraud and theft, also charged on British television Wednesday that Mr. Vorster knew of every major project launched by the now defunct Information Ministry.

British Comment

LONDON, March 23 (AP) — Foreign Secretary David Owen today summoned the South African charge d'affaires and told him that Britain took a serious view of "any improper foreign interference" with Britain's politicians or press, a Foreign Office spokesman said. It was the first official British comment on the South African Information Ministry scandal.

Bomb in Jerusalem Kills 1, Injures 15

Begin, in N.Y., Expresses Peace Hopes

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 23 — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel arrived today and said that he hoped Monday's signing in Washington of a peace treaty with Egypt would lead to a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Mr. Begin is to stay in New York until Sunday, when he will go to Washington for the signing ceremony with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Carter.

As his plane headed for the United States, a bomb exploded near Jerusalem's Zion Square, and authorities said that 1 person was killed and 15 were injured, one seriously, Israeli radio reported.

The bomb sent shrapnel through a line of people waiting for taxis. The radio said that the bomb had been hidden in a trash can near the corner of Jaffa Road and Luntz Street, in the heart of Jewish Jerusalem and close to Zion Square, scene of terrorist bombings in the past, the radio reported.

'First Step'

Mr. Begin said before departing, "I pray from the bottom of my heart that this should be and will be the first step toward a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, for which we yearn. I need your prayers for the success of this mission."

He repeated that he is eager to follow the signing of the English-language text of the treaty in Washington with additional ceremonies at which he and President Sadat would sign an Arabic text in Cairo and a Hebrew text in Jerusalem.

Mr. Sadat said yesterday that this might be possible, but that he still preferred to sign all three texts at one ceremony in Washington "because the man behind this, the unknown soldier, is President Carter."

Mr. Begin was to spend Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, in New York. He will be followed by the rest of the 40-member Israeli delegation to the signing — senior Cabinet ministers, other leading politicians from the government and opposition sides, Jewish community leaders and representatives of immigrant groups.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan preceded him to the United States yesterday for talks in Washington on U.S.-Israeli issues arising from the treaty, chiefly oil supplies to replace Sinai oil from the fields that Israel is relinquishing to Egypt, and U.S. economic aid for Israel's Sinai pullback and redeployment.

Meanwhile, the influential Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz sharply criticized reported plans to build 10 new Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank. It said that the peace treaty was "a delicate seedling that should not be exposed to storms." New settlements "will greatly complicate attempts to broaden the peace process," it said.

Matityahu Drobless, co-chairman of the World Zionist Organization's settlement department, was quoted in the the Jerusalem Post as saying that he expected Mr. Begin to allow 10 more settlements to be established in the next year in the occupied territory set aside for Palestinian autonomy, including four within the next few months.

Government officials said, however, that funds for only three settlements have been allocated for the fiscal year starting April 1.

Egypt said that it plans to send a delegation to the West Bank and Gaza after the signing to try to persuade Palestinians to go along with the Palestinian autonomy plan in the accord. Talks to set up an autonomous governing body are to start late next month.

Iraqi Messages

Some members of the Arab League plan to meet Tuesday in Baghdad to decide on retaliatory action against Egypt for signing a separate peace treaty with Israel. President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq sent messages today to President Valery Giscard D'Estaing of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Official of PLO Slain in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 23 (UPI) — An official of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pakistan was shot and killed in his home, the PLO said today.

Pakistan's PLO chief, Yousuf Abu Hantash, said that Muazzam Zaki was shot last night by an unknown assassin. Mr. Hantash said that Mr. Zaki belonged to the political wing of the PLO and came to Pakistan about a year ago from Beirut to serve as a counselor.

Last summer, four members of the PLO mission in Islamabad were shot and killed at the organization's office.

Ulster Rocked by IRA Bomb Offensive

BELFAST, March 23 (UPI) — lorthern Ireland was rocked last ight by a well-orchestrated IRA ombing offensive.

An anonymous telephone caller ld the Press Association news gency that the IRA had set 40 ombs across the province "de- gned to silence Secretary of State or Northern Ireland] Roy lason's claims that we're a spent rce."

Banks were hit in Belfast and in unty Antrim, four towns were at- cked in Down, two bombs ex- loded in Armagh, six blasts cked Londonderry city center, ne device exploded in the remote ermanagh village of Lisnaskea, nd the towns of Moy, Coalisland, ookstown and Dungannon in yrone were also targets.

The police said that only 30 de- ices had exploded by midnight last night, but confirmed that more than a dozen suspect bombs were being examined by demolition experts.

Despite the ferocity of the attack, telephone warnings about the bombs and the late hour averted serious casualties, the police said. Some persons were treated for shock but no deaths were reported.

The blitz was the most damaging and coordinated since a similar wave in November, when 22 bombs exploded across Northern Ireland. Officials estimating damages said the cost of the latest attacks would at least equal November's $4 million.

The bombings were aimed chiefly at banks and government offices and left not one county of the six countries in Northern Ireland untouched. They ranged from the capital of Belfast on the east coast to small towns and villages more than 130 miles away to the west, and from Londonderry in the northwest of Ulster to Newry in the southeast.

The bombs were described by army experts as blast incendiaries, a combination of high explosives and flammable chemicals, whose combined effect left buildings ablaze in 16 towns.

Security forces believed that all the bombs were planted within an hour of the explosions.

The offensive was signaled by a spectacular blast and fire at the central Belfast headquarters of the Ulster Bank, one of the province's biggest.

One of the biggest blasts demolished a horse trailer parked in Dungannon town center, 40 miles west of Belfast, wrecking nearby stores and offices.

U.S. Will Continue To Monitor in Sinai

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 23 (NYT) — The United States has agreed to continue Air Force surveillance flights over the Sinai for the next three years to check on Israeli and Egyptian compliance with the terms of their peace treaty, administration officials said yesterday.

The flights, mainly by Lockheed SR-71s, were first instituted at the request of Egypt and Israel on a secret basis in January, 1974, following the first disengagement accord. They were retained to verify the second disengagement agreement in September, 1975. They are mentioned publicly for the first time in the first annex of the peace treaty.

Section 7 of the annex's appendix says that Egypt and Israel "request the United States to continue airborne surveillance flights in accordance with previous agreements until the completion of final Israeli withdrawal." The United States has agreed, officials said.

Under the peace treaty, Israel is to relinquish two-thirds of the Sinai by the end of the year — nine months from this Monday's formal White House signing — and to complete the evacuation from the Sinai within three years from Monday's signing.

Another U.S. monitoring activity, the stationing of U.S. civilians in the Sinai, near the strategic Mitla and Gidi passes, will be phased out by the end of this year, officials said, in compliance with another provision of the peace treaty.

Those civilians have operated early-warning stations in the Sinai to detect unauthorized Egyptian or Israeli movements into a buffer zone established by the 1975 accord.

The U.S. reconnaissance planes take pictures of the zones and provide them to both sides to check on possible violations. Under the peace treaty, another system of zones has been instituted.

Egypt, for example, is limited to one mechanized infantry division in Zone A, the area closest to the Suez Canal, and Israel is limited to four infantry battle lines in Zone D, a narrow area on its side of the eventual Egyptian-Israeli border.

Lebanese Army Starts Replacing Saudis in Beirut

BEIRUT, March 23 (NYT) — The Lebanese Army today took positions in sensitive areas of Christian East Beirut on the eve of the withdrawal by Saudi Arabian units of the Arab League truce force.

The move was considered an important test of the ability of Lebanon to reassert its authority, and the next 48 hours were said to be crucial. The rightist Christian militias and the leftist-Moslem alliance have opposed sending the army in to assume security duties in the capital, but there appeared to be no acceptable alternative.

Saudi Arabia's announcement at the end of last month that it was withdrawing its 700 troops from the Arab League force in Lebanon caused deep consternation here. The Saudis gave the Lebanese government no reason for the sudden decision.

Sources close to the leadership in Riyadh said that it was part of what could be considered a "strategic withdrawal." Since the upheaval in Iran, the Saudis have been increasingly concerned with the security of the Arabian Peninsula and less willing to take on broad regional obligations.

Oil Depots Hit In Mozambique

MAPUTO, Mozambique, March 23 (Reuters) — Fuel depots in Beira, Mozambique's second largest city, were attacked early today and some were still blazing hours later, a general staff communique reported.

The communique did not specify who carried out the raids, saying merely that "the enemy attacked the oil depots in the early hours of today."

The depots are at Munhava in a populated area between Beira and the city's airport. The communique did not mention any casualties.

Belgian Aide Is Murdered

(Continued from Page 1)

ulation that the assassins who killed Sir Richard were from the IRA, which is fighting to end British rule of Northern Ireland, but police said they had no evidence of this.

Teams of Dutch detectives went door-to-door today through the neighborhood today seeking detailed descriptions of the two assassins, and two senior Scotland Yard detectives were en route from London.

In 1976, the British government sent Sir Richard to Dublin to investigate the killing of British Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs, who died in the explosion of a land mine on the grounds of the embassy residence. The IRA claimed responsiblity for that assassination.

Sir Richard, 58, a diplomat and security expert who had investigated attacks on British officials, was without a bodyguard when the gunmen struck. Police said that the assassins rushed Sir Richard's Rolls-Royce in the rear driveway of his residence as he was entering the car for the drive to his office.

The killers have been described only as male whites, aged 35 to 40, wearing dark business suits. One of them had a mustache and wore a cap.

According to the police account, the gunmen exchanged no words during the attack in which they fired eight shots from two weapons. The ambassador was hit three or four times, once in the head, and he died at a nearby hospital two hours later. His valet, Karel Straub, 19, also died of head wounds.

Dutch authorities ordered extra security checks at the nation's airports and border crossings, but police said that there was no indication whether the killers had already fled the country.

Associated Press

Peter Marshall, United Kingdom, and James Leonard, United States, abstain Thursday from a UN Security Council resolution condemning Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

UN to Investigate Israeli Settlements

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 23 (UPI) — After two weeks of bitter debate, the UN Security Council last night ordered a three-month investigation of the continued movement of Israeli settlers into occupied Arab territories. The Israel delegate later announced that Israel would not allow a UN commission into Arab lands under its control.

By a vote of 12 to 0, with 3 abstentions, the council adopted a resolution establishing the investigating team, consisting of three of its members, and declaring illegal all Israeli settlements in the territories occupied in the 1967 war, including East Jerusalem.

On Oct. 28, 1977, the UN General Assembly, with the United States condemned the Israeli settlements, 131 to 1; Israel voted against that resolution.

Yesterday, the United States, Britain and Norway abstained. The U.S. representative at the session, James Leonard, expressed displeasure over the decision: the U.S. government, he said, had "grave doubts" about the commission.

"Now that Egypt and Israel have taken a first important move toward a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, we believe it is incumbent on the Security Council not to inject irritants into this process," he said.

But he also said that the U.S. position that the settlements are illegal had not changed. The United States could have vetoed the resolution but decided to abstain after anti-Israel phrasing was eliminated from the text.

Ambassador Yehuda Blum of Israel rejected the resolution. He said during the council session that Israel "has had a thoroughly disillusioning experience as the result of tendentious investigation of purportedly fact-finding commissions established by the United Nations."

Mr. Blum later issued a statement that said Israel "will not permit the proposed commission to enter the territories in question, and will not cooperate with it."

Jordan initiated the debate, charging that Israel had gradually taken over the West Bank and East Jerusalem and had pushed the Palestinian Arab population into ever-smaller areas.

Arab-Israeli bitterness was evident throughout the two weeks of debate, which began during President Carter's Middle East trip.

Emphasizing that they would never tolerate an Israeli takeover of Jerusalem, the Islamic states supported the Arabs, aligning all major Middle East oil producers in a solid front.

Saudi Arabia's delegate, Gaafar Allagany, said that more than 700 million Moslems were concerned about the fate of Jerusalem. "It is inconceivable," he said, "that these several hundred million Moslems accept the suzerainty of the Zionists over Jerusalem."

Rotterdam Vote For Sex Center Draws Protest

ROTTERDAM, March 23 (UPI) — Dozens of citizens shouted abuse at the town council when it decided today to set up a sex center in the Feyenoord-Noorderland district of the city.

A spokesman for a citizens committee said it will take the case to court.

Town council plans to concentrate all sex business, now spread over dozens of brothels in the Katendrecht district, in a section of an old port district. The project has been debated for years.

Only people in the Katendrecht district, who have complained that prostitution is too open and aggressive in their area, have liked the plans.

The sex center would include bars, restaurants, movie theaters and saunas. It would be privately run, with the city handing out licences to prevent any power concentration.

Rioters Clash With Police After Job March in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

protest banners, about 150 youths, wearing crash helmets and masks to ward off tear gas, threw Molotov cocktails, stones, firecrackers and cafe chairs at the waiting squads of riot police. They smashed the windows of the Cafe de la Paix and pillaged Lancel, the luxury leather-goods store, as well as the perfume house of Coryse et Salome.

The French riot police, in black helmets and fatigues, responded by bombarding the Place de l'Opera with tear-gas shells, eventually clearing it after several baton charges.

The fighting quickly spread down the Boulevard des Italiens east and north across the Boulevard Haussman to the Gare de l'Est train station. In a series of battles with the police, the youths set fire to cars, put up makeshift barricades across the streets, looted and smashed the windows of more than 100 cafes and shops.

Panic broke out in the Gare de l'Est, and several persons were reported badly injured late tonight when police fired tear-gas shells into the crowded station, where some rioters had taken refuge, as thousands of demonstrators were climbing into special trains for the journey home.

More than 60 policemen were injured and about 25 persons arrested in today's rioting. An obscure radical organization calling itself "the Independent Fighting Brigades for Popular Autonomy" claimed responsibility this evening for "all the violent upheavals against capitalist society committed during the march" and promised a campaign of "urban guerrilla warfare" against "a capitalism in danger."

Begin Tells Peace Hopes

(Continued from Page 1)

France, as a leader of the European community, to William Gopallawa of Sri Lanka, head of the nonaligned movement, and Gaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, warning that the treaty would increase the chance of a Mideast war.

The Iraqi news agency said that he urged the three leaders to "make all efforts to prevent its signing," and that a signing would be "fraught with dangers for the whole world community."

Mahmoud Labadi, of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said in Beirut that the radical guerrilla organization will fight to scuttle the treaty, which he called "defeatist, separatist," and would "spare no effort to undermine U.S. interests in the Arab world."

"The Egyptian regime has chosen the enemy camp and we will deal with Sadat's government the same way we deal with the Israelis and the imperialist Americans," Mr. Labadi said. "Deterrent action is inevitable."

Lance Files Suit For SEC Data In Bank Probe

WASHINGON, March 23 (WP) — An attorney for former Budget Director Bert Lance filed suit Wednesday against the Securities and Exchange Commission in an attempt to force the agency to release documents gathered in an investigation of Mr. Lance's banking activities.

The suit, filed by Atlanta attorney Nickolas Chilivas in U.S. District Court there, follows an unsuccessful attempt on Mr. Lance's behalf to get the same records under the Freedom of Information Act.

The suit names SEC Chairman Harold Williams, four commissioners and three attorneys, all of whom took part in the denial of Mr. Chilivas' Freedom of Information Act request.

A U.S. grand jury in Atlanta investigating Mr. Lance's affairs reportedly is expected to indict Mr. Lance and others next month. Mr. Chilivas apparently wants the SEC documents to prepare a defense for his client against the expected criminal allegations.

Last October the SEC filed a civil suit against Mr. Lance and two banks he had managed, the National Bank of Georgia and the Calhoun (Ga.) First National Bank. The SEC suit accused Mr. Lance and the banks of committing fraud and deceit against the banks' shareholders. All three defendants settled the suit by consent decree, neither admitting or denying the allegations.

Copenhagen Buses Halted by Walkout

COPENHAGEN, March 23 (AP) — Bus traffic in metropolitan Copenhagen came to a halt today in a wave of strikes and demonstrations to protest the government's decision to prolong wage contracts for two years with only slight improvements.

The bus strike followed demonstrations and walkouts throughout Denmark yesterday after government spokesmen told the Folketing that its decision was aimed at preserving calm on the labor market.

After 13 Years of Fighting

War-Weary Chad to Try Peace

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, March 23 — A peace agreement took effect today in Chad, ending, temporarily at least, one of Africa's longest and bloodiest wars — and France's military presence in central Africa.

The war, which has claimed 5,000 lives in the last month, dragged on for 13 years until it culminated in massacres this month. In the process it has pushed one of black Africa's poorest nations perilously close to self-destruction.

President Felix Malloum, when asked recently if Chad could survive another decade of warfare, told an interviewer: "I see that you are really pessimistic. But we here are convinced that all the children of Chad will come together. Fraternal and patriotic feelings will finally overcome the obstacles."

It is far from certain that the peace accord reached last week in the Nigerian city of Kano was based on either fraternal or patriotic sentiments, for the signatories were three men who distrust each other, who have warred against each other, who represent different tribal and religious backgrounds, and who seek individual power at the expense of the others.

The Kano accord, though, may be Chad's last chance to survive as a nation. It establishes a cease-fire, a demilitarized zone around the capital to be patrolled by a Nigerian truce force, and the framework for a transitional government that will include the three warring factions.

As part of the attempt to find "an African solution" to the conflict, France announced on Tuesday that it was withdrawing its 2,500 troops from the former colony. Dozens of French soldiers have died since 1968 fighting in support of the Chadian government.

The probable loser in the Kano accord is Gen. Malloum, 46, whose military government is one of the more benign in black Africa. Gen. Malloum had no bargaining power. When he signed the peace agreement, his forces controlled less than one-fourth of Chad and only part of the capital, N'Djamena.

The other participants in setting up a new government are Goukouni Oueddai, leader of the Libyan-backed National Liberation Front (Frolinat), and Hissene Habre, who broke from Frolinat several years ago in protest over the Libyan link and set up his own guerrilla movement.

Premier Attacks

Mr. Goukouni and Mr. Habre are northern Moslems, while Gen. Malloum is a southern Christian. Gen. Malloum coaxed Mr. Habre into the central government last year and made him premier. But Mr. Habre kept his own army — and his ambitions — and earlier this year he attacked Gen. Malloum's forces, throwing N'Djamena into a state of siege and precipitating the crisis that led to the Kano accords. Most of the 5,000 French civilians in Chad were evacuated.

Like the Sudan, Chad is two separate cultural entities: an Arab north and an African south. In early years, Moslems made slaves of the southern Christians and animists, but southerners have run the country since independence in 1960. Gen. Malloum, however, ended discriminatory policies against the Moslems when he came to power in a coup four years ago, and restored individual liberties long denied to Chadians.

In 1965, anti-government riots over taxes turned into a revolt in the mountainous north, involving the warlike, nomadic Toubou tribe fighting under the Frolinat banner and supported by Libya. French troops were unsuccessful in trying to put down the rebellion.

Libya moved into northern Chad in 1971, and in 1975 proclaimed annexation of a uranium-rich, 27,000-square-mile strip along the border. Most observers believe that the Libyan occupation is based on political, not economic, considerations. It is not clear what Libya's role will be in a new Chadian government, or whether the Moslem north will be granted some form of autonomy.

Western interests in Chad are not compelling. But some Africans, including President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, fear that Libya intends to use Chad as a stepping-stone to pursue its declared policy of creating "progressive" Moslem states across northern Africa. Gen. Malloum was pro-Western and moderate. His future influence is sure to be greatly diluted.

In addition to declaring a general amnesty for political prisoners and exiles, the Kano accord states that the transitional "government of national unity" will prepare a program leading to the installation of a freely elected government for Chad's 4 million persons. Several similar agreements have failed since 1971.

Partly because of the prolonged war and unchecked banditry, Chad has slipped economically and socially since independence. Gen. Malloum often said that development was impossible until national reconciliation was achieved.

Chad has a literacy rate of 7 percent, virtually no public health services or transportation system, an average life expectancy of 39 years, and only 180 miles of paved road in an area twice the size of Texas. Most of Chad is desert or semi-arid wasteland. The country has been broke for several years, its $50-million annual budget underwritten largely by France.

With Gen. Malloum's grip on the country weakening, France had made no secret recently of its desire to find a political solution in Chad. The war was costing France almost $1 million a day.

© Los Angeles Times

Pressure Grows in Lisbon For Cabinet's Resignation

LISBON, March 23 (UPI) — Portugal's sidelined political parties, after defeating Premier Carlos Mota Pinto's austerity budget and economic program in parliament, mounted pressure today for his Cabinet to resign.

Following late night balloting yesterday, the 42-year-old premier said that he would not react to parliament's action until President Antonio Ramalho Eanes returns Monday, as initially scheduled, from an East European tour.

Despite the unexpected crisis which political sources said will almost certainly lead to early general elections, a spokesman said President Eanes would not cut short his trip to Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

'Best Service'

The Communists, who led the assault on the technocrat government while the two biggest parties, the Socialists and Social Democrats abstained, demanded Mr. Mota Pinto's ouster.

"The best service this government can render the country would be its resignation — vigorously demanded by the Portuguese people," it said in a front page editorial in its newspaper O Diario.

After dooming the Cabinet by ordering the Social Democrats to abstain at the last moment, party chief Francisco Sa Carneiro said he would neither support this Cabinet nor any other that did not result from a new election.

The Socialists and conservatives, who alone voted for the government proposals, issued no statements.

After four days of debate, the Communists and a handful of independent leftists defeated the budget with 46 votes compared to 43 cast by conservative and maverick Social Democrats. There were 116 abstentions by the Socialists and Social Democrats.

In a second vote, the Socialists joined the Communists and other leftists to defeat the economic program by 135 to 43 for the conservative bloc, with 30 Social Democrats abstaining. More than half of the Social Democrat deputies failed to appear for the vote.

Both the Socialists and Social Democrats justified their choices by pointing to the government's call for an 18 percent ceiling on raises while inflation hovers at 20 percent, as well as its proposal for a 50-60 percent tax on Christmas bonuses and a cut in funds alloted to municipal governments.

But many political observers said the parties were eager to reoccupy the political stage in a postelection coalition after being shunted aside by President Eanes eight months ago.

Previous Attempt

When a Socialist-conservative coaliton broke down in July and the parties failed to reach a compromise, President Eanes named an independent, Alfredo Nobre da Costa, to form a government, but he was vetoed in parliament Sept. 14.

On Oct. 25, the president again designated a nonpartisan figure, Mr. Mota Pinto, to form a nonparty Cabinet.

Politicians said the president, on his return, would probably ask Mr. Mota Pinto's Cabinet, the 10th since the 1974 revolution, to remain as a government until new elections could be held.

They said the crisis could seriously jeopardize talks with the International Monetary Fund for loans to cover the nation's $1-billion balance of payments deficit.

Arab League's Riad Quits Over Schism

(Continued from Page 1)

Rahman Azzam and Mohammed Abdel-Khalek al Hassouna, were Egyptian.

The peace treaty is viewed by its critics as a setback for the Arab cause, and if the more radical Arabs moved into the ascendancy, the organization could be exploited to further Egypt's isolation. This could lead to a tougher, more militant mood in the Arab League, which has operated under a policy of consensus that straddles divergent Arab currents.

League Relocation

Some states have called for Egypt's expulsion after a treaty is signed. More likely is the relocation of the league's headquarters from Cairo to another Arab capital, which reportedly was one of the pending sanctions adopted at the Baghdad conference last November. Tunis, Baghdad, Damascus and Kuwait have been variously mentioned as possible new sites.

In the last year or so, Mr. Riad has been caught between Egypt, which was upset that he was not backing Mr. Sadat's initiative, and the rejectionist Arab states, which wanted him to be more outspoken against it.

The secretary-general drew strong criticism for boycotting a foreign ministers' meeting that Iraq called in Baghdad in late October to plan opposition to the Camp David framework accords between Egypt and Israel. He was upset that the meeting had been set up without his approval and outside the league's framework. But he attended the Arab summit meeting that followed and expressed his opposition to the Camp David agreements.

Upon returning from Baghdad, Mr. Riad said that no more Arab League meetings would be held in Cairo because of Egypt's peace plans and that once Egypt concluded a treaty with Israel the other Arabs would meet to discuss moving the headquarters. Following Mr. Sadat's trip to Israel 16 months ago, three regular biannual council meetings and a special session were held in Cairo before the Baghdad summit but they were boycotted by the rejectionist states. Last month, an emergency meeting to resolve the border fighting in Yemen was held in Kuwait. This month's Arab League Council meeting was moved to Mogadishu.

Mr. Riad, who was born in Cairo in 1917, went from a military education to a diplomatic career in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, where he was considered an expert on Palestinian affairs. In 1964, he was appointed foreign minister under Nasser and held the post for almost eight years.

After being replaced by Mr. Sadat, he went to the Arab League in June, 1972. A strong believer in Arab solidarity, Mr. Riad worked hard to settle inter-Arab disputes, including several border conflicts.

Since Mr. Sadat's trip to Israel, Mr. Mahmoud undertook several missions of reconciliation that failed to patch the growing rift between Mr. Sadat and his critics. Mr. Riad himself opposed Mr. Sadat's approach partly because he believed that it would not solve the Palestinian problem.

Kurds Gain Concessions

(Continued from Page 1)

the attack on the Sanandaj garrison had been instigated by local elements connected with foreign powers. The fighting in Sanandaj, 50 kilometers from the Iraqi border, has been the most serious challenge to the revolutionary regime since Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was overthrown last month.

It was essential for the government to restore order so that it could hold the referendum scheduled for next week on the establishment of an Islamic republic.

The Voice of the Revolution also reported that the government was setting up an inquiry into complaints from another potential trouble spot, the Turkoman tribal areas on Iran's northeastern border with the Soviet Union.

The interior minister announced that a commission would be formed to hear the cases of farmers around the Turkoman towns of Gorgan and Gombad-e-Qavus. The tribesmen are reported to have seized hundreds of farms from non-Turkomans since last month's revolution. The minister said that the seized lands would be returned to their owners.

Like the Kurds, the Turkomans are Sunni Moslems, while the majority of Iranians belong to the Shiite sect.

Brueghel Crucifixion Is Recovered in Italy

GENOA, March 23 (AP) — Police said that they have recovered a painting of the crucifixion by the 16th-century Flemish master Pieter Brueghel the elder that was stolen in January from a church at Castel Nuovo Magra, near La Spezia on the Riviera.

The painting turned up during a search here of the home of Flavio Fornari, 28, a suspected trafficker in drugs and stolen art, police said. They arrested him.

Japan Protests to Soviet

TOKYO, March 23 (Reuters) — Japan announced today that it is protesting to the Soviet Union that planned missile firing exercises March 27-31 off the Japanese-claimed, Soviet-held Northern Pacific island of Etorofu would intrude on Japanese territorial waters and endanger Japanese fishermen.

Vietnam Claims New Advances Made by Chinese

BANGKOK, March 23 (UPI) — Hanoi said today that Chinese troops have made new encroachments in Vietnamese border areas, extending their control along the frontier to 30 disputed areas.

A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Hanoi radio said that Chinese forces today were in parts of all six Vietnamese frontier provinces. The statement said that China was trying to take over the areas, many of them in dispute between the two nations.

Vietnam said yesterday that Chinese troops occupied 18 areas in four provinces. "If the Chinese authorities are talking of negotiations, it is in order to legalize the occupation of a certain number of points in Vietnamese territory," the statement said.

Vietnam and China have agreed to the principle of opening peace talks in Hanoi next week. But the chances for the talks appeared to be fading amid the charges each country has made against the other.

Carter Said to Have Joined Loan Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

bank, and is an indication that there may have been a separate, private file of correspondence.

Jody Powell, the president's spokesman, said that he was aware that the grand jury had such a letter, but that, after more than two months of searching, he could not find it in the White House files. "I know that if we could find it, I'd say, 'let's get it out,' " Mr. Powell said, adding that he did not know the letter's contents.

Mr. Powell said that he still thought that the president's involvement in the loan transactions could be characterized as "slight," but that "I assume he was conscious there were problems . . ." because that was the reason that a commercial finance agency had been brought in to finance warehouse receivables."

Bank Files

The justification for that reduction was spelled out in the handwritten letter that Mr. Lance sent Mr. Carter, according to a bank report. While it is normal for bank correspondence to be in the bank's official files, according to bankers and bank regulators, a bank official familiar with the file said that the handwritten letter was not found in the bank files on the Carter loans.

"It should have been in the Carter-warehouse memo file, along with the other letters, like Flynt's letters," the official said. It is not known how the grand jury apparently obtained the letter, what its contents are or whether there are other such letters.

On Aug. 26, 1976, the Carter warehouse signed its agreement with Walter Heller, as well as a new peanut-loan agreement with the National Bank of Georgia, according to bank documents and Heller officials. The same day, Mr. Lance flew to Plains on the bank's airplane to see Jimmy Carter and discuss the warehouse business, according to airplane logs on file with the Federal Election Commission.

Mr. Lance's meeting with Jimmy Carter was apparently separate from a meeting that day involving Mr. Flynt, Billy Carter and Arthur Gill, who handled the Carter account for Walter Heller.

Mr. Gill, who also attended the July 29 meeting, said that he did not see Mr. Lance or Jimmy Carter that day, although he, Billy Carter and Mr. Flynt had a few drinks after signing the documents.

The July and August meetings came after Jimmy Carter had legally granted his brother, Billy, the power of attorney to manage his 62-percent-share of the warehouse partnership.

Construction Loan

In addition to the peanut loans, which totaled $2.2 million in 1975 and $3.6 million under the 1976 agreement, the National Bank of Georgia lent the Carter warehouse $1 million in 1975 and 1976 to construct a peanut sheller and a new warehouse.

In early July, 1976, the construction loan was consolidated, and an arrangement to secure the debt was filed in the Sumter County Courthouse. At that time, the Citizen's Bank of Americus relinquished its claim on the warehouse. The claim had prevented the National Bank of Georgia from properly "collateralizing" its loans.

Mr. Hunter, the president of the Americus bank, said in a 1977 interview that Jimmy Carter had asked him if his bank could give up its security so that the Atlanta-based bank could perfect its collateral.

Mr. Carter also was involved in several discussions in 1975 about the peanut sheller, financed by the National Bank of Georgia, according to participants in those talks.

These incidents are the first indication that Mr. Carter may have been aware of some of the problems encountered in the almost $7 million in loans that his warehouse received from the bank headed by Mr. Lance, who later became Mr. Carter's budget director. The existence of a separate, private channel of communication for the Carter loans is not, however, the first instance of irregular procedures by the National Bank of Georgia concerning these loans.

According to bank and government officials, Robert Flynt, the bank officer nominally responsible for handling the Carter loans, kept a private ledger in his desk that varied at times from official bank records on the loans.

On Tuesday, the Justice Department announced the appointment of Paul Curran as special counsel for the Carter investigation, which grew out of an 18-month inquiry into Mr. Lance's banking practices.

In the summer of 1976, the Carter warehouse and the National Bank of Georgia negotiated a new line of credit for a peanut loan to the warehouse. According to bank and warehouse officials and documents, a similar loan in 1975 resulted in several problems, including late payments, inadequate collateral, delayed collection from customers and poor management.

Ex-Warehouseman

Jimmy Hayes, a former bonded warehouseman in the Carter business, said in an interview last week that he often had sent misleading and exaggerated information about the status of the collateral to the bank. He abruptly left the warehouse job on July 23, 1976.

Mr. Hunter, the president of the Americus bank, said in a 1977 interview that Jimmy Carter had asked him if his bank could give up its security so that the Atlanta-based bank could perfect its collateral.

Mr. Carter also was involved in several discussions in 1975 about the peanut sheller, financed by the National Bank of Georgia, according to participants in those talks.

These incidents are the first indication that Mr. Carter may have been aware of some of the problems encountered in the almost $7 million in loans that his warehouse received from the bank headed by Mr. Lance, who later became Mr. Carter's budget director. The existence of a separate, private channel of communication for the Carter loans is not, however, the first instance of irregular procedures by the National Bank of Georgia concerning these loans.

According to bank and government officials, Robert Flynt, the bank officer nominally responsible for handling the Carter loans, kept a private ledger in his desk that varied at times from official bank records on the loans.

On Tuesday, the Justice Department announced the appointment of Paul Curran as special counsel for the Carter investigation, which grew out of an 18-month inquiry into Mr. Lance's banking practices.

In the summer of 1976, the Carter warehouse and the National Bank of Georgia negotiated a new line of credit for a peanut loan to the warehouse. According to bank and warehouse officials and documents, a similar loan in 1975 resulted in several problems, including late payments, inadequate collateral, delayed collection from customers and poor management.

Ex-Warehouseman

Jimmy Hayes, a former bonded warehouseman in the Carter business, said in an interview last week that he often had sent misleading and exaggerated information about the status of the collateral to the bank. He abruptly left the warehouse job on July 23, 1976.

An outgrowth of the problem of late payments was a decision to bring in Walter Heller & Co., the commercial agency, which was to finance certain aspects of the peanut sales and expedite the collection of accounts and the loan payments.

On July 29, two officials of that company and Mr. Flynt flew to Plains on the National Bank of Georgia's aircraft for a discussion of refinancing for the Carter warehouse. Robert Sullivan, a senior vice president of Walter Heller who attended the meeting, said that he was surprised when Jimmy Carter showed up. According to accounts by news-gathering organizations, Mr. Carter was in Plains that day for six hours of discussion of foreign affairs with his advisers.

"I was surprised that we were meeting at his place," Mr. Sullivan said. "Billy came out and mentioned that Jimmy wanted to meet with us. I didn't think he would be part of the negotiations. It was a nice surprise. I got to meet him."

As part of the Walter Heller negotiations, which took place in July and August, Mr. Lance personally lowered the interest rate on the peanut loan, according to the bank report.

EEC Is Shipping Food to Zambia

NAIROBI, March 23 (UPI) — In an effort to avert famine, Zambia will receive 100,000 tons of corn and other food from the Common Market by convoy from Kenya, officials disclosed today.

They said Tanzania has agreed to put aside its dispute with Kenya and allow the trucks to cross their frontier on the way to Zambia with the food.

The officials said the value of the arrangement was about $11.5 million for the corn alone, of which a large portion will be paid by the European Economic Community.

Special Counsel Title Is Unchanged

Carter-Loans Prober Gets Added Power

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — The full powers of a Watergate-style prosecutor have been given to Paul Curran, the Justice Department's special counsel, in the charter of his authority to investigate $7 million in loans to President Carter's family peanut-warehouse business.

However, Attorney General Griffin Bell, who has been under criticism from Republicans wanting him to name a special prosecutor, left Mr. Curran's title unchanged Friday.

Mr. Bell said that the former U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York would have the same power as that accorded Watergate special prosecutors Leon Jaworksi and Archibald Cox. However, he said that he thought the title of prosecutor was not appropriate in this case because no evidence of a crime has been uncovered.

"What we need here is fact-finding," Mr. Bell said at a news conference at the Justice Department. "I don't know where all that will lead, but I can't imagine anyone having any more power than Mr. Curran now has."

When he made the announcement Tuesday of Mr. Curran's appointment, the attorney general said that the special counsel would need approval from Philip Heymann, the head of the department's criminal division, before exercising such "prosecutive decisions" as seeking indictments of suspects or seeking immunity for witnesses.

Friday's charter "differs from the statement of the Justice Department last Tuesday," Mr. Bell said. "I have decided that this reservation of power in the hands of the deputy attorney general was unnecessary."

Under the charter, Mr. Curran will have authority to seek indictments without clearing the action with anyone in the Justice Department. But the law requires that he receive the attorney general's approval before seeking a grant of immunity for a witness in return for testimony.

That restriction also applied to the Watergate prosecutors, who never failed to get such approval. Mr. Bell said that he foresaw no reason why his approval would not be routine in this investigation.

Mr. Curran, 46, a Republican, will be allowed to hire staff "in such numbers and with such qualifications as he may require," according to his mandate. The attorney general retains the right to discharge him, however, as provided for in the Special Prosecutor Act.

Mr. Heymann said that some questions regarding Mr. Curran's investigation of the Carter warehouse transactions would come up, but that they "will have to be worked out specific by specific."

The transactions that Mr. Curran has been asked to look into grew out of the 17-month investigation of Bert Lance, the president's close friend and former director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. Lance, who resigned under fire in September, 1977, was president of the National Bank of Georgia when the Carter warehouse obtained loans in 1975 and 1976 for expansion of the business and to finance the purchase of raw peanuts.

Questions stemming from those loans, and the problems that the warehouse experienced in repaying them, include whether money from the bank loans was diverted to President Carter's political campaign and constituted an illegal contribution to it.

U.S. Nuclear Unit Allows Uranium Export to India

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has voted to approve the export of 16.8 metric tons of slightly enriched uranium to fuel the Tarapur Atomic Power Station located near Bombay, India.

The question of whether the United States would continue to supply India with fuel for its reactor has been an irritant in the relations between the two countries.

Last April, the commission, on a 2-to-2 vote, was unable to determine that a somewhat smaller shipment of uranium to India met the requirements of the Non-Proliferation Act and the matter was referred to President Carter. On April 27, Mr. Carter authorized the export.

Federal law requires that all recipients of U.S. fuel open all of their nuclear installations to international inspections by 1980.

Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai objected to this requirement on the ground that "it is against our national respect" and because the big powers have not yet agreed to reduce their own nuclear arsenals and to stop testing nuclear devices.

Supporting Opinion

The commission's decision on Friday to approve the shipment of uranium to India was made on a 3-to-2 vote.

Joseph Hendrie, the chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in an opinion supporting the approval of the export, said he had concluded that India had met the requirements set out in the U.S. legal provisions aimed at trying to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In a dissenting opinion, Victor Gilinsky and Peter Bradford said that the export did not meet the standards for NRC approval set forth in the Atomic Energy Act. They said that "it is unwise for the commission to relax those standards in order to accommodate a favorable decision."

"We are faced with the distinct possibility that India will interpet this result as freeing it of any of the reciprocal obligations under the United States-India Agreement," they added.

The State Department, in a brief filed with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission several months ago, strongly supported the approvsal of the export. "The Executive Branch believes that our dialogue with India can only move forward within a cooperative atmosphere, one that does not entail a moratorium on United States cooperation and disruption of normal operations or accusations of bad faith during negotiations to achieve strengthened controls," the State Department said.

The Carter administration added that continuing the shipments during the statutory period provided for in negotiations was "not only consistent with the law, but also essential to continuation of the United States-India dialogue on nuclear cooperation and safeguards."

Associated Press

Huey Newton and wife Gwen after judge declared a mistrial.

Murder Case Is a Mistrial For Black Panther Chief

By Wallace Turner

OAKLAND, Calif., March 25 (NYT) — The murder trial of Huey Newton, president of the Black Panther Party, ended in mistrial here yesterday with the jury divided, 10-2, for acquittal.

Mr. Newton complained to reporters that "I'm the victim of persecution by police agents and the press." His attorney, Michael Kennedy, had urged Judge Carl Anderson to dismiss one of the jurors who voted for conviction.

Mr. Kennedy's motion was made when it was disclosed by the jury's foreman, Janet Hurly, that when alternate jurors were dismissed as deliberations began one of them had passed a note to the juror whose dismissal was sought which said "hang him." Judge Anderson ruled that the incident did not justify dismissal.

Deputy District Attorney Tom Orloff said that a decision on reprosecution rests with District Attorney Lowell Jensen of Alameda County. Mr. Jensen is not stranger to hung juries in Huey Newton murder trials. He prosecuted Mr. Newton twice with that result in the death of an Oakland policeman a decade ago and finally dismissed the charge. Mr. Orloff said that he hoped to prosecute the case again, because "I will have time to investigate the validity of the defense, which I did not have time to do during this trial."

Fled in 1974

The existence of the murder charge against Mr. Newton was one of the factors that caused him to flee from this area through Mexico to Cuba in 1974.

Before the trial began, the prosecution announced that there were four witnesses who would identify Mr. Newton as the man who fired a pistol into the face of Kathleen Smith, a 17-year-old black prostitute, after an argument on an Oakland street corner on Aug. 6, 1974. The bullet penetrated her brain. She died three months later, never regaining consciousness.

The prosecution had learned by opening day that one of its "witnesses," a black prostitute who was serving a sentence for murder, could not have seen the killing, as she had said she had, because she was in county jail that night.

Another prosecution witness to slip away was Raphelle Gary, alias Crystal Gray, a prostitute, who may have been the target of a Black Panther assassination squad. From the beginning of the investigation Oakland authorities had Miss Gary's story, which was that she saw Newton shoot the other girl, Miss Smith.

Mysterious Attack

It was about four months after Mr. Newton returned from Cuba that a mysterious attack was made against the back door of one of Miss Gary's neighbors. The neighbor fired through the door, shots were fired in return. Then officers found a Black Panther dead on the lawn, while another was identified as having asked for medical treatment for a gunshot wound in the hand.

The wounded Panther disappeared. His companion who took him to the hospital to request treatment turned up shot, paralyzed and left for dead in a shallow grave. He told police he thought the other man was dead and buried as a victim of a Panther assassination squad.

However, Miss Gary was not called as a prosecution witness in the trial, although in pre-trial proceedings she identified Newton as the man who shot Miss Smith. No explanation was offered by the prosecutor, but others said the state was unwilling to pay the price she demanded for her testimony — leniency for a friend.

Space Shuttle Reaches Florida

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, March 25 (AP) — The U.S. space shuttle Columbia arrived at the Kennedy Space Center yesterday, completing its troubled two-week journey from California to Florida.

Shackled to the top of a Boeing 747 jetliner, the craft completed the last leg of its journey only a few minutes behind schedule.

Among the 3,000 persons waiting by the 15,000-foot runway, built for this and future landings, were astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen, who are scheduled to ride the shuttle on its maiden flight in November.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials say they hope to launch the Columbia on a solo flight Nov. 9, but noted that because of a series of minor problems, the craft's maiden voyage might not take place until next year.

The problems include delays in replacing about 7,000 heat-resistent tiles on the aircraft. Once the problems are overcome, the shuttle is to take off from a rocket, carry astronauts and satellites into orbit, and then glide back to earth like an airplane for repeated flights.

Fiat Agrees to Buy Back Rust-Defect Cars in U.S.

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP) — For the first time in the history of the industry, a major automaker has agreed to buy back cars from consumers because of a manufacturing defect.

The decision was made in a little-noticed agreement between the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Fiat Motors of North American Inc. — an agreement that also saw the government for the first time classify rust as a safety defect.

After feeding all of the complaints about excess automotive corrosion into a computer, officials were able to detect an abnormally large number of Fiats with body corrosion that could weaken critical areas and components of the vehicles.

"We became worried that critical operating components, like the brake or clutch pedal, could fall through the floorboards," an highway safety administration official said.

Under the agreement announced last week, Fiat must buy back the worst cars at a price determined according to a depreciation formula. If the owners of the cars repurchased by Fiat believe they are not receiving a fair price, they can petition the administration for a hearing on the matter.

Highway Traffic Safety Administrator Joan Claybrook called the Fiat agreement especially significant because of the buying-back provision. Historically, U.S. automakers have resisted government attempts to force them to take back defective cars.

The buy-back affects only cars purchased after Jan. 15, 1971, because of the eight-year statute of limitations of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

The problem of automobile rust and corrosion has been the subject of growing interest by the federal government and consumer groups, particularly since it was discovered last year that U.S. automakers offer significantly stronger antirust warranties in Canada than they do in the United States for the same cars.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has contended that corrosion weakens such parts of cars as the suspension system, steering system and floor pans. A failure or weakening of these structures, the agency says, can result in accidents.

The problem has led the White House and Department of Transportation to call on automakers to improve domestic rust warranties.

18 Felled in Paris Metro

PARIS, March 25 (UPI) — Eighteen persons were overcome today by fumes, three of them seriously, when fire started aboard a Paris subway train near the Reuilly-Diderot station, police said.

Dutch Police Say 2 Guns Were Used In Assassinations

THE HAGUE, March 25 (AP) — Dutch police said yesterday that ballistics tests showed that British Ambassador Sir Richard Sykes and a Belgian banker, who were killed within hours of each other, were shot with different weapons.

Dutch police said bullets taken from the bodies of Mr. Sykes and his Dutch valet after the Thursday attack in The Hague did not match those that killed Belgian National Bank official Andre Michaux, who was killed outside his Brussels house nine hours later.

Mr. Sykes and his valet, Karel Straub, 20, were ambushed outside the ambassador's residence as Mr. Sykes was getting into his car. An anonymous telephone call asserted that gunmen of the Irish Republican Army were responsible and that more attacks were planned against British diplomats.

A Belgian press service reported that Brussels police have arrested a man in connection with the killing of Mr. Michaux. It said that the unidentified man was a member of a leftist organization and that although he did not take part in the killing, two machine guns were found in his home.

Dutch and Belgian police considered a possible link between the two slayings, which were carried out in similar ambush attacks by two gunmen.

As an Anti-inflation Step

Carter Pledges to Name Price Violators

By Edward Walsh

ELK CITY, OKla., March 25 (WP) — President Carter accused a number of unnamed business firms last night of instituting "unjustified price increases" and warned that he will soon begin publicly condemning such firms by name when they do not comply with administration price guidelines.

Speaking at a "town meeting" here, the president said he is "deeply disturbed" by the continued steep rise in the nation's Consumer Price Index and promised to take "firm steps" in the next few days to deal with price increases that exceed government guidelines.

Mr. Carter said that most of the nation's largest corporations are cooperating with the voluntary anti-inflation prograin, but added:

"I am very disappointed that many medium- and large-sized businesses are not showing the same sort of commitment . . . We have identified several companies which appear to have broken the guidelines with unjustified price increases.

"We will be identifying others in the days ahead," he continued. "These companies will be given a chance to respond to our findings, but I will not hesitate to identify those irresponsible firms and individuals to the people of this nation."

More Price Monitors

The president said he is enlarging the administration staff that monitors price increases and has instructed the Council on Wage and Price Stability to require regular reports on price rises from firms in "problem industries." He said the administration will work with labor and consumer groups in establishing a "national price monitoring effort."

But beyond those measures, neither Mr. Carter nor White House aides traveling with him specified what "firm steps" the administration intends to take to deal with rising prices and the surge in corporate profits.

The president's remarks were his first response to the 1.2-percent rise in the Consumer Price Index for February and to reports of record corporate profits in the fourth quarter of 1978.

Inflationary Energy Policy

The rise in the Consumer Price Index was especially troubling to presidential aides, who know that Mr. Carter will announce a series of energy policy steps within a matter of days that are bound to increase inflationary pressures.

Answering the questions at the meeting, Mr. Carter:

- Praised labor for complying with the wage guidelines and said that over the last few years business profits have not been excessive.
- Pledged that as long as he is president "there will never be price controls on beef."
- Announced that next week he will submit legislation to revise the government regulatory system and require government agencies to conduct cost-benefit studies before imposing new regulations.
- Said the administration is trying to persuade Standard Oil of Ohio to reverse a recent decision and go ahead with construction of an oil pipeline from California to Texas.

While Mr. Carter's harshest criticism was directed at price increases, he also issued an appeal for wage restraint that appeared aimed directly at the Teamsters Union, whose current negotiations with the trucking industry are viewed as crucial to the success of the voluntary anti-inflation program.

Noting that a series of "crucial negotiations" are coming up, the president said: "It is vitally important that those responsible for these negotiations recognize their obligation to show moderation and concern for the economic well-being of all the people in this nation."

Describing himself as "deeply disturbed" by the February rise in the Consumer Price Index, Mr. Carter said the anti-inflation program will begin to show results in a few months.

U.S. Court Refuses to End H-Bomb Article Secrecy

MILWAUKEE, March 25 (NYT) — A U.S. District Court judge has overruled The Progressive magazine's objections to the suppression of a number of affidavits and other documents that it had filed to support its contention that all the material in an article it intends to publish on the hydrogen bomb is in the public domain.

In a terse order issued after a two-hour closed hearing Friday on the secrecy question, Judge Robert Warren declared:

"The documents held in camera will remain in that status pending further order of the court."

On March 9, Judge Warren issued a temporary restraining order at the request of the Justice Department against publication of the article by The Progressive, a monthly magazine with a circulation of 40,000 that is published in Madison. He has scheduled a hearing for tomorrow on a government motion for a preliminary injunction against publication.

U.S. Says Data Is Barred

The government contends that the article by Howard Morland violates the "restricted data" sections of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

The Progressive's editors insist that Mr. Morland, in more than six months of research, obtained all the information in the article from published sources, interviews and authorized visits to nuclear installations.

The government says that Mr. Morland's article "goes far beyond any other publication in identifying the nature of the particular design used in thermonuclear weapons in the United States stockpile."

The magazine contends that anyone with a slight knowledge of physics could reach the conclusions that the writer did from similar public sources. It also argues that the information in the article is needed by the U.S. public to permit intelligent discussion of policy issues pertaining to the possible dangers to the environment of nuclear production and underground testing, health hazards to workers in nuclear plants and issues in the strategic arms talks.

Accuracy Is Question

In a statement put into the record Friday before the closed hearing, attorneys for the magazine insisted that "the full text of their affidavit should be a matter of public record" because it discusses only facts that are already in the public domain. They said that the affidavits and other exhibits filed, some of which were suppressed, "effectively refute" the government's contention that there is a "core of data" in the article that "has never been publicly disclosed in any fashion."

The government's specific objection to the material in the affidavits, they said, appeared to be based on a single proposition, that "the accuracy of information already in the public domain has never been confirmed; the information in the article is accurate, and the government has confirmed it."

They contended that the government, citing national security, had sought to delete page references to a college physics textbook and drawings from encyclopedias.

"The government finds itself faced with a question that every censor, however well-intentioned, must inevitably answer," the statement said. "Where should the line be drawn? At Howard Morland's article? At the Encyclopedia Americana?"

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.

© – George Ballantine & Son Limited – 1977

Korean Air Lines announce the opening of their passenger and cargo services direct to New York from Seoul three times a week.*

New York: the latest addition to Korean Air Lines fast expanding international network.

Services that connect Europe, the Middle East, the Far East and America.

So next time, try Korean. You will enjoy discovering why Asia's youngest airline is already its second largest.

OFFICIAL CARRIER FOR PARA OLYMPICS PATA KOREA 1979

KOREAN AIR LINES
Be our guest.

*Subject to government approval.

Amsterdam Abu Dhabi Bahrain Bangkok Colombo Dharhan Fukuoka Hong Kong Honolulu Jeddah Kuwait Los Angeles Manila Nagoya New York Osaka Paris Seoul Taipei Tokyo Zurich.

هكذا عند الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, March 24-25, 1979

Carter and Oil

The dependence of the United States on imported oil — now about half of all its consumption — continues to push the U.S. economy toward recession and erode our influence in the Middle East. That view is universal, but there is no consensus on what to do about it.

Most of the proposals for reducing oil imports that President Carter heard at Camp David last Sunday were soon dismissed as impractical or politically unattainable. The approach with the fewest drawbacks seemed to be the elimination of price controls on domestic oil. The president can deregulate without new legislation. He is said to be drafting a plan for it, to be accomplished in phases over the next few years and linked to a new tax on oil company profits.

* * *

Deregulation alone probably cannot reduce oil imports by the critical 5 to 10 percent that would restore a measure of U.S. influence over the policies of the oil cartel. But it would be a substantial beginning — provided the president allows oil prices to rise fairly rapidly and does not make decontrol conditional on the passage of new tax legislation.

* * *

The government's complex system of controls, created after the OPEC oil shock, has held the average price of domestic oil to about $9 a barrel — around $6 less than the current import price. Any relaxation of controls would raise the price, discouraging consumption while also encouraging additional domestic production.

The drawback of deregulation, of course, is that substantial income would be transferred from consumers to the oil companies. According to a recent congressional study, overnight deregulation would cost the public an extra $14 billion in the first year. Since heating oil and heavy industrial fuel prices were permitted to rise to world levels some time ago, most of the added cost would be felt at the gasoline pump — about a nickel a gallon, which would raise the cost of living by about one-half percent.

That does not seem too high a price to pay for the likely benefits. If oil had been decontrolled two years ago, it is possible that the latest round of OPEC price-gouging — which will cost consumers more than five cents a gallon — could have been deterred. Prudently phasing in the higher prices over a year or two would hold down the inflationary impact. Otherwise, the faster prices rise to world levels, the better.

* * *

But enormous increases in oil company profits, just when consumers are suffering through gasoline price inflation, would create deep resentment and erode public support for deregulation. Thus, whether or not one believes that the windfall is unfair, it makes political sense to tax away some of the added oil company profits. The least disruptive and most manageable tax would be a flat excise charge on each barrel of crude oil, with the revenues returned to the public as an annual income tax rebate. The rebate would restore purchasing power to the economy without damaging incentives to conserve fuel.

Still, this may be unattainable. The last time Carter sought a tax on crude oil, the Senate balked; congresssional leaders are no more encouraging now. Linking the tax to a rebate could make it more palatable. But years of angry debate have left consumer and producer interests suspicious of the president and of each other, paralyzing Congress on most energy legislation. If Mr. Carter ties his deregulation to congressional action on an oil tax, we may end up with no policy at all.

* * *

Decontrol is desirable; decontrol combined with an oil profits tax would be more desirable. Under the circumstances, let the president protect the nation from OPEC gouging and Arab blackmail and let Congress bear the burden of deciding whether consumers should get a partly offsetting benefit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Test Passed in Yemen

In talking about the Yemens, it is best to hedge. "Our" Yemenis (those supported by Saudi Arabia and the United States in Yemen proper) seems to be even more unstable in their politics and primitive in their economic development than "their' Yemenis (those the Russianss, Cubans and East Germans sponsor in Southern Yemen). So it would be rash, not to say unbecoming, for the Carter administratsion to claim that by its recent steps it has turned back Southern Yemen's border incursion against its neighbor and induced it to accept the Arab League mediation process it had previously spurned. There is no call to trumpet a U.S. "success."

* * *

The fact is, nonetheless, that the border is quieting down and the mediation is proceeding. And this happened hard on the heels of President Carter's decision to rush emergency military aid to the Yemenis and send a carrier task force to the Arabian Sea. Little of the aid seems actually to have been employed by the Yemenis, who need foreign help in operating any sort of modern equipment. But it seems fair to presume that the signal sent by the administration contributed to the decision by the Southern Yemenis and their Soviet patrons to divert Aden's feud with Yemen from a military track to a political one. The administration drew some congressional criticism for sending too much gear too hastily. But is it not possible that the impression thus cast of overdoing it helped make the policy work? If the truce sticks, there will be time to slow the flow.

* * *

It was only secondarily for the Soviet Union that this exercise in "drawing the line" — the administration's own privately-used phrase — was conducted, and the Kremlin is presumably punching the sequence into its great power computer. It was primarily for the notice of Saudi Arabia. And the Saudis are professing in their fashion a certain disappointment. They were only "mildly impressed" by U.S. policy: "It took a long time to get some movement there and a lot of prodding." The Saudis are a tough crowd to reassure. Indeed they are more Israeli than the Israelis in their persistent demand for reassurance and their equally persistent complaint that whatever the reassurance provided is not enough. Unlike the Israelis, however, they have a lot of oil. That should help assure them that the United States, not without a sigh, will keep on trying to please.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Snake Leaves No Footprints

Anthropologist Mary D. Leakey has aroused our imaginations more than ever with the astonishing discovery in northern Tanzania of two sets of footprints 3.6 million years old. The prints are thought to be those of a man and a woman, who, as Dr. Leakey described it in the National Geographic, had "come from the south" and progressed "northward in a fairly straightline." The footprints ended abruptly at a "chaotic canyon." The man walked a little ahead of the woman. And at one point the woman turned off her course for a moment, and then continued on.

* * *

Naturally, scientists are elated by this discovery. For one thing, the footprints prove we had ancestors who walked upright. And so far bipedalism is the only sure element that distinguishes man from other primates. Once man was able to walk on two legs, his hands were freed for more inventive purposes. Then, according to Mrs. Leakey, his brain expanded to meet the challenge. For that we will have to take her word.

As for what this discovery does in terms of the various theories of creation, that is hard to tell. The footprints only prove that at same point in the evolutionary process man stood and took a walk. The evolutionary process itself, of course, is not in doubt, nor has it been since Darwin and others showed the oldest fable of creation to be just that. You remember the story — the one about the man and woman who lived blissfully together until a serpent tempted the woman and the woman tempted the man, after which — what was it now? — they both were made to walk from their haven toward the real world which lay before them not unlike a chaotic canyon. It may even be possible that the woman regretted her action, and paused to turn back as she was walking away.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

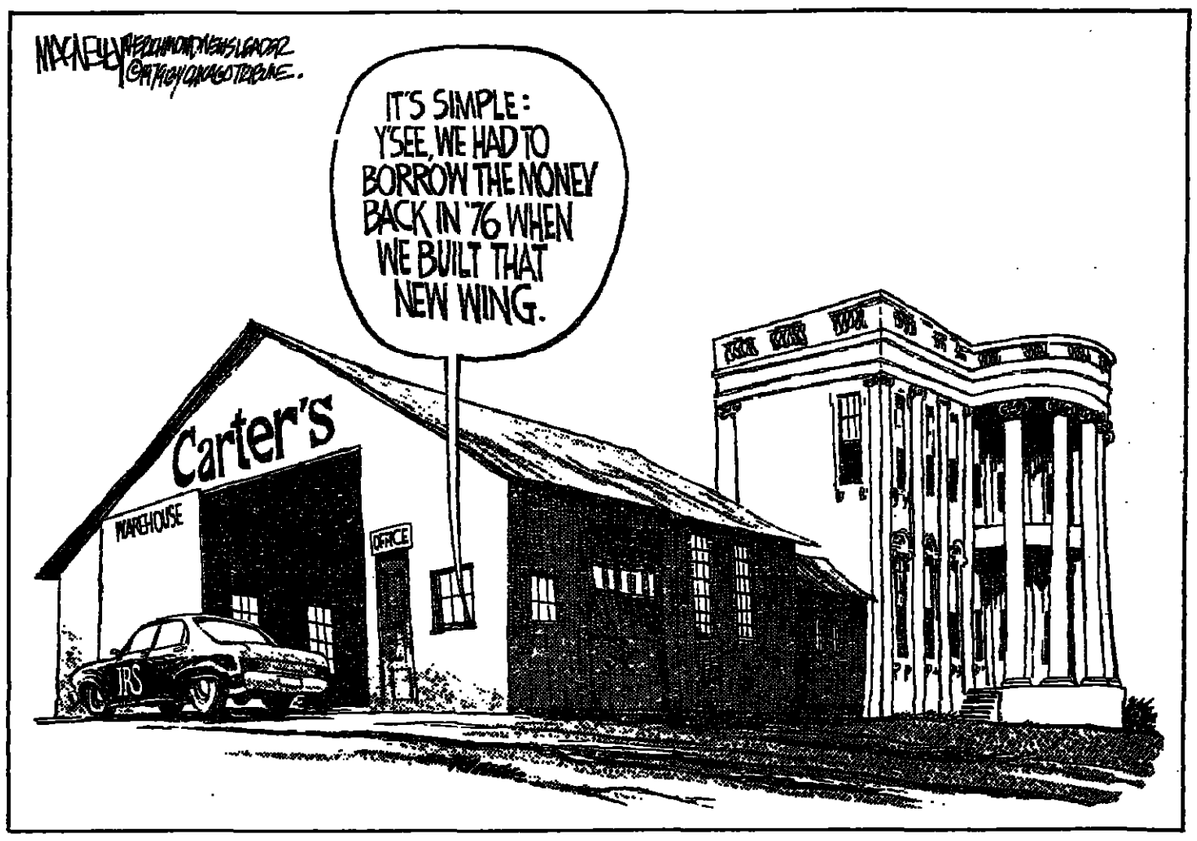
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 24, 1904

PARIS — Probably the most valuable two-wheel Greek archaic chariot now in existence is in the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York, for which it was purchased in Paris last spring. Archeologists have been aware of the chariot's whereabouts, but a protest in Rome was the first that the general public knew of the matter. In Rome, it is alleged that the antique was surreptitiously exported to the United States. A director of arts there said: "The chariot was discovered by a farmer in an old tomb, then smuggled out of the country. Italy's loss is incalculable."

Fifty Years Ago
March 24, 1929

BERLIN — In a letter published in the Berliner Tageblatt, George Bernard Shaw expressed his affection for the part of himself above his neck: "I feel distinctly tempted to have my own head cut off, so that I may dictate more plays and book without being disturbed by illness or having to dress and undress or eat or do anything at all except produce masterpieces of dramatic art and literature. I would naturally expect that one or two vivisectors would undergo the experiment first. A university constructed along these lines would be an immense step forward."



How the French Get By

By Adalbert de Segonzac

PARIS — Ask the French if they are satisfied with their lives, and they will invariably gripe about everything from high taxes to low incomes. But, in a curious way, their life-style contradicts their complaints.

For the French, perhaps more than any other people, are masters at circumventing the system. So, while official statistics show them to be relatively deprived economically, they manage through a variety of legal loopholes to lead quite a comfortable existence.

Thus the real wealth of France seems to me to be vastly underestimated — which is another way of saying that the French are far better off than they will ever admit.

Paltry Wages

According to official figures, for example, French wages are paltry. An average worker earns the equivalent of $450 per month, and the salary of a senior executive rarely exceeds $20,000 per year. The assets of the French are estimated at $4,000 per person, which is barely sufficient to produce additional income.

Meanwhile, the inflation rate here has been running at close to the double-digit level, and unemployment is reaching crisis proportions, largely as a result of a new austerity program initiated by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minsiter Raymond Barre.

But with all this, the traffic jams in Paris and the other cities of France are testimony to the fact that 70 percent of French families own one automobile and 20 percent possess two cars. At least 10 percent have second houses in the country, and many spend lavishly on food and leisure.

Paris restaurants, which are hardly cheap, are always jammed. During the recent Christmas season, the French consumed 50 million bottles of champagne. More than a million went skiing at winter resorts or sunbathing in warmer climates, and half the country regularly goes on vacation in the summer.

Other Ways

Therefore, since they are unaccustomed to using credit cards, the French have other ways of getting by than relying on their incomes. One is by taking advantage of the government's generosity. The other is by maneuvering through a maze of rules and regulations.

The government is France's largest philanthropic institution. It augments salaries with family allowances and a wide range of other benefits ranging from free medical care and education through college. The social welfare establishment even provides for cut-rate funerals.

The proliferation of day care centers throughout the country now makes it possible for mothers to work, and they contribute significantly to family incomes. At the same time, both government and private enterprises furnish their employees with special privileges.

The nationalized electricity company, for example, charges its workers lower energy rates, and railway employees and their families travel at reduced cost. Many firms sell their own products to employees at discount that vary from 15 percent for cars to 35 percent for color television sets. Banks lend money to their staffs at 3 percent, compared to 15 percent for everyone else.

Summer Villas

Numbers of French company directors, civil servants, schoolteachers and others are given dwellings among their perquisites. Many firms have summer villas, vacation centers and children's camps for their employees.

Private French firms own some 300,000 automobiles for use by their executives, usually with chauffeurs. Most of these executives take company cars on vacation, usually without chauffeurs. Senior bureaucrats also drive government vehicles for pleasure.

Certain government employees are permitted as well to increase their incomes through legal kickback arrangements. Mortgage registrars, for instance, take a percentage of each transaction. Government engineers also get bonuses calibrated to the value of their projects in order to keep them from shifting to private companies.

Then there is, as in the United States, the executive expense account, without which 80 percent of Paris restaurants would slide into bankruptcy. The tax authorities monitor expensive accounts, and they tend to be tolerant.

But the padded expense account is a mild form of tax evasion for the French. Ordinary wage-earners cannot cheat, since their salaries are reported by employers to the tax department. However, fraud is widespread among doctors, lawyers, shopkeepers, artisans and other independent occupations — so much so, indeed, that tax inspectors base assessments on so-called "exterior signs of wealth," such as ownership of a deluxe apartment or membership in a golf club.

One of the more humane features of this approach is that tax dodgers are rarely jailed, but can bargain a compromise with the fiscal authorities. Farmers, who are notable tax evaders, are constantly negotiating.

Moonlighting, which is becoming more and more frequent here, is another way to avoid taxes, since its practitioners do not declare their after-hours earnings. Estimates are that moonlighting now accounts for about 10 percent of the national income. Or put differently, it represents some $10 billion in labor, which, if legally performed, would funnel millions into the government treasury.

Roughly a million French men and women moonlight in the evenings or on weekends. Cops double as janitors, firemen as plumbers, and assorted others perform unreported sideline jobs on which they make money and side-step taxes. Many unemployed also work covertly, thereby receiving wages as well as jobless compensation.

From a social point of view, all this hustling is reprehensible, for it drains the country's economic troubles, and it underlines their fundamental prosperity despite their chronic grumbling.

———

Mr. Segonzac, formerly Washington correspondent for France-Soir, writes on current affairs in France.

The Uses of History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — One of the paradoxes of this age of endless communications and negotiations is that the people and even the negotiators and historians are often left in doubt about what happened.

For example, with the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty we will come to the end of one of the most astonishing chapters in the history of 20th century diplomacy, but even Carter, Sadat and Begin have no complete record or common understanding of key elements in the treaty.

The reasons for this are fairly obvious. Many important talks on the Middle East struggle were held between President Carter and Prime Minister Begin, or between Carter and President Sadat, without anybody else present and without any recording or even summary of these conversations retained.

In other critical conversations — for example, the Carter-Sadat meeting at the Cairo Airport which is said to have produced the final compromise — Zbigniew Brzezinski of the White House staff was present part of the time and absent part of the time, and while he undoubtedly wrote his account of what was discussed and decided, the history of that dramatic event is still extremely vague.

A persuasive argument could be made for avoiding too many written documents, subject to too many different interpretations of the meanings of words in English, Arabic and Hebrew. Without a certain amount of ambiguity, maybe no agreement in the Middle East would have been possible.

Yet, it is clear from the debate in the Knesset in Jerusalem and in the statements out of Cairo in the last few days that the two sides are still far apart on the meaning of self-rule or autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. And the history of diplomacy is full of warnings about the dangers of imprecision.

"The vagueness and fluidity of Democratic policy," wrote Harold Nicolson in his classic study, "Diplomacy," "is one of its salient vices . . . there is the tendency of all democracies (and especially Anglo-Saxon democracies) to prefer a vague and comforting formula to a precise and binding definition . . . Thus it often occurs that democratic governments, by couching their statements of policy in vague or ambiguous language, invite the very dangers which they wish to prevent.

"Nor is imprecision the only temptation to which a democratic statesman or diplomatist is exposed. In order that his policy may make an appeal to the ordinary man or woman, he is apt to emphasize the emotional, dramatic, or moral aspects of the situation and to suppress the practical aspects . . .

This is not a bad but almost a precise definition of the tactics that led to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. And the choice of ambiguity over precision, which Nicolson deplored, may very well — almost certainly will — lead to trouble long after Carter, Begin and Sadat have retired from the world scene.

But meanwhile these three men have given the coming generation a chance. In the end it may have been something very personal and human — that is to say something very imprecise — that turned this 30-year tragedy around.

"The hardest question I have to answer," Golda Meir once said to me, "is when young people come to my door and ask me: 'What does it mean to be a Jew in Israel? Is it to be war for the rest of our lives? Is there to be any personal life, having our own children?' "

Same Theme

I heard the same theme many years ago from President Nasser and not so long ago from Sadat. What about the misery of the poor fedayeen in Egypt? Is there no way to change the question?

Well — Carter, Begin and Sadat have not come up with any conclusive answers, but despite all their past struggles, and inevitable future difficulties, they have changed the question, and have brought U.S. power into the Middle East in defense of its principles.

This is an achievement of historic importance, however it comes out. But these three men have a responsibility to their countries and to history they have not yet fulfilled. They have not kept the record of this extraordinary chapter of history between the Jews and the Arabs, between the Middle East and the industrial world of the United States, Europe and Japan, or recorded the influence of the Soviet Union, China and the pan-Islamic revolution on the side.

Obviously, all the documents of U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian negotiations that led to this limited reconciliation between Cairo and Jerusalem cannot and probably should not be published. But it would be a tragedy if Carter, Begin and Sadat did not make an attempt, while it is still possible, to recover the documents and conversations that led to the compromise. Probably not for publication now, but at least for historians at the end of the century, who otherwise will never be able to understand how this long 30-year struggle in the Middle East reached the possibility of a new historical era.

Letters

A 51st State

Consider the possibility of U.S. citizens resident abroad forming the 51st state of the Union. The United States would then become 50 territorial states and one extra-territorial (beyond the homeland) state, and each U.S. citizen resident abroad would be a member of the new state. The new state could represent citizens abroad wherever those citizens reside, and bring all such citizens fully into the national political process.

Much has been written on the problems of Americans abroad, and the White House is studying cases of discriminatory legislation. It should surprise no one that a community would find itself discriminated against in a political process in which it is not represented.

The problem of Americans abroad is not so much one of legal redress but one of having neither political unity nor representation. Extraterritorial Americans need and deserve political representation, and to achieve that they must first achieve political unity as a community. A new state would provide the basis for both political unity and representation in legislative Washington.

The proposition which must be made is that the extraterritorial community of Americans is large enough and reputable enough, and important enough to current and future interests of the United States, to become the 51st state. The new state's population would exceed that of many states, and its "Department of Commerce" would oversee a relatively large block of trade, investments and earnings in the U.S. economy. Business executives should note that discriminatory legislation is often aimed not only at citizens abroad but also business abroad, and a state should provide an effective focal point for the case to be made for U.S. international involvement.

The United States should recognize that its vast economic and social interests in the world must be supported by a large resident community of experienced international specialists in numerous professional, business and industrial fields. A new state would bring that community of citizens into the political mainstream of the nation to the benefit of those citizens and the nation.

FRED O'MALLEY.
Manama, Bahrain.

Computer Talk

Patt Morrison's *language* article (IHT, March 6) reminded me of the story of the noted linguist who believed he had finally solved the difficulties of computer translation. After years of labor, he was convinced he had written an error-free English-to-Russian computer program. At the first press conference he gave to announce his achievement, a reporter asked him to enter the English phrase: "Out of sight, out of mind."

He did so, the computer's response was sweet and to the point: the Russian equivalent of "blind and crazy."

ALBEN RUDY.
Ivrea, Italy.

The Duke Of Argyll's *Chutzpah*

By Chester L. Cooper

WASHINGTON — To the world at large, the Duke of Argyll's decision to sell the island of Iona may represent yet another poignant milestone in the downhill fortunes of the nobility, but I know — and I am confident that *he* knows I know — that Argyll's move is an act of unmitigated *chutzpah*.

For the last several years, I have been trying to buy some property on that speck of scrub and rock off Scotland's west coast. *Well*, not quite "property" as the Duke would understand it. Rather, a house. *Actually*, not exactly a house. It *was* a house and *could be* a house, but it has long been used to store hay for the crofter's sheep.

When you disembark from the boat that plies between Iona and neighboring Mull, turn left at the village away from the old abbey and walk past the grocery shop and the Bay of Martyrs. About three-quarters of a mile up the one-lane road, just before it cuts west across the island toward the Atlantic Ocean, sits a century-old, broken-down stone stucture. That's it. That's my house. The crofter who *used to live there, one of the* wealthier residents of the island, has long since moved up the knoll to a somewhat grander establishment. He farms his land in the merry company of a succession of hired girls who seem to spend an inordinate amount of time driving his tractor to and from the village.

Great Plans

My wife and I once had great plans for our Hebrides hideaway. The first step was to remove the bales of hay and stench of sheep. Then a new roof, some proper windows and a door, a tiny kitchen, a bathroom, a small bedroom and a sitting-room. Finally, some petunias in some window boxes.

The farmer still owns my house of course and it is he with whom I have been negotiating, so to speak. I say he "owns" the house, but it isn't as simple as that. He doesn't quite own it; in fact, he is given the use of it in perpetuity provided he and his issue abide by certain loose, mysterious, but generally understood arrangements. A croft, someone once said, is "a small cottage surrounded by regulations."

Over and above the complications of the Croft Act, my aspiration to own a few square yards of the isle collided with a formidable hurdle called Scottish law. (It may come as a surprise, in the light of the clamor for home rule, but the Scots have always had their own legal system.) Adding to the challenge was the resistance on the part of Iona's hundred residents to any consequential intrusion by "incomers" — and even the folk from neighboring Mull are incomers. And finally, there was the 12th Duke of Argyll. Argyll, you understand, owns the whole island — it's been in his family for 300 years, and now he's selling it to pay about $1 million in estate taxes owed since the death of the 10th Duke, his great-uncle, in 1949.

Made Offer

In October, 1976, I made my offer to Angus Henderson, the crofter. On my last visit a few months ago, Angus told me that he was "thinking it over;" I expect a reply any day. Over the last few years, I have made a careful study of the Crofting Act; there are ways. I have been in touch with Scottish solicitors; they are sympathetic. And I have taken recent soundings among the Blacks and the MacMillans and the MacLeishes; my results are dour, but not definitive.

The villain is obviously Argyll. With one crack of the whip he could have brought everything into place. What's the good of being a duke if you can't swing a simple transaction like selling a decrepit hayshed? And now, when, at long last, I have made some progress on my own, Argyll has wheeled out his secret weapon: he's selling the island out from under me. I can only conclude that I am not wanted.

Thus far my modest venture into international real estate has been a bad dream. And now I am faced with the nightmare of starting all over again — more likely than not, with an Arab sheik.

———

Chester L. Cooper, a former State Department official, is assistant director of the Institute for Energy Analysis. He resides on a ducal estate set on a quarter acre of Chevy Chase, Md. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman
John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher
Robert R. Eckert
Managing Editor
William R. Holden
Harry Bache, Senior Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
170/181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.
Tel. 747-12-65. Telex. 612718 Herald Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication, Walter N. Thayer
Daily except Sunday.
In U.S.A. —Subscription price $235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1979 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No 34 231

1977

هكذا من الأصل

A-Test Radiation Lingers

Exile of Bikini Islanders May Last 100 Years More

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP) — Relocated Bikini Island residents will not be able to return to their Pacific atoll for at least 30 years and perhaps not for 100 because of lingering radiation from U.S. nuclear-weapons tests, preliminary results of a new survey suggested yesterday.

However, U.S. officials told a House subcommittee that another island in the chain, Enyu, 10 miles south of Bikini, may be safe for human habitation in another five years.

Enyu is the exiled islanders' next choice after their own atoll, Adrian Winkel, high commissioner of the U.S. Trust Territory, told the panel. "Many exiles were allowed to resettle Bikini starting in the late 1960s but the island had to be abandoned again last year when tests showed it to be dangerously radioactive.

Most of the natives have been resettled on Kili, an island about 500 miles south of Bikini. Mr. Winkel said that most of the evacuated natives miss Bikini atoll, with its lagoon where they used to fish, and are restive on Kili, an isolated open-ocean island which lacks a lagoon.

Radiation on Bikini and several neighboring islands continues to exceed federal safety levels, according to the findings presented to the subcommittee by the Energy Department based on a new aerial radiological survey.

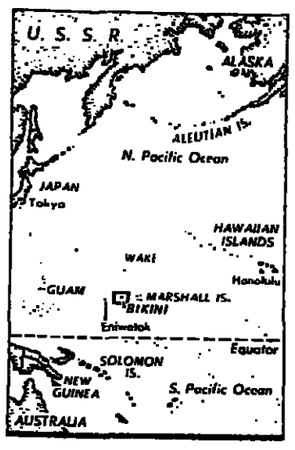
Bikini was the site of 23 nuclear tests from 1946 to 1958, including the 1956 explosion of a hydrogen bomb dropped from an airplane.

L.J. Deal, an official with the Energy Department's nuclear safety branch, ruled out any return to Bikini for the islanders within 30 years. He presented one chart showing that the radioactive substances that find their way into bone marrow might not reach the "safe" level on Bikini for another 100 years.

The subcommittee's chairman, Rep. Sidney Yates, D-Ill., said that no alternative apparently exists for the Bikini natives except to stay where they are "and wait for Enyu to cool down."

Dr. Walter Wyzen, also of the Energy Department, told the panel that radiation levels on Enyu have fallen substantially. "The actual risks for people experiencing radiation damage there is very small," he said. "But it is a situation that would not be tolerated in the United States."

The islanders were first evacuated in 1946 and allowed to start coming back in the late 1960s after U.S. atomic energy officials declared the islands again safe. The U.S. government spent $3 million. Topsoil was removed, 50,000 coconut palms were planted and 40 houses built.



But later tests showed dangerous levels of radiation persisting. The islanders were accumulating abnormal amounts of radioactive strontium, cesium and plutonium in their bodies. All three elements can cause cancer.

Other tests showed ground water, and such staples of the Bikini diet as coconuts and breadfruit, were too radioactive for human consumption. Palm seedlings were coming up orange instead of green. Six months ago the islanders had to leave again.

France Seen Blocking EEC Stand for Mideast Treaty

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, March 23 (IHT) — As the Carter administration seeks European backing for the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, France is blocking strong public support for the pact by the European Economic Community, according to diplomatic sources in several capitals.

Led by West Germany, the EEC governments want to issue a favorable collective statement after the treaty is signed on Monday, but France — which argued for a different peace-seeking formula aimed at an overall Arab-Israeli settlement — has taken a position against supporting the bilateral treaty.

The United States has asked its European allies to help swing more key Arab governments behind the treaty, officials here say.

The Carter administration is also considering a subsequent approach to European governments and Japan, which share the U.S. interest in Middle East stability and oil supplies, to shoulder part of the cost of the pact's security and aid undertakings to Egypt and Israel.

After touring European capitals to enlist support for the treaty, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher said in Brussels on Wednesday that West Germany will contact friendly Arab governments to stress the "good intentions" of the United States and urge wider Arab acceptance of the treaty.

Without French support for a united stance, however, Europe will have little impact in overcoming Egypt's "psychological isolation" if other Arab governments remain hostile to the treaty, diplomats said. Individually, the other European governments have little influence in the Middle East, they said.

France has shown openly the apprehensions expressed privately by other European diplomats, who urge their governments to adopt a low profile on the Israel-Egypt pact to avoid straining relations between the West and some key moderate oil-producing Arab states like Saudi Arabia.

France has important oil and commercial ties in Iraq, Syria, Algeria and other Arab countries which bitterly oppose the treaty, and French officials privately make no secret of their government's reluctance to jeopardize these interests by associating France with the pact.

Explaining the French position, an official here said that the treaty amounts to a separate peace between Egypt and Israel which "does not allow the slightest chance for the Palestinians to get anything." French officials are skeptical of U.S. ability to convert the bilateral peace into an overall, durable Middle East settlement. By bitterly dividing the Arab world, it could even make a solution more elusive and the situation there more precarious, a French policy-maker said.

Egyptian sensitivity over France's attitude appeared when President Anwar Sadat abruptly canceled his original plan to stop in Paris to see President Valery Giscard d'Estaing en route to Washington for the treaty signing.

Government officials indicate that France intends to continue its plans for bilateral aid to Egypt, but France will not join any U.S.-sponsored consortium to channel aid to the peace signatories.

West Germany and Japan, however, reportedly have made commitments to help underwrite the cost of fulfilling President Carter's promises to Egypt and Israel.

S.W. Burriss, A Developer of Missiles, Dies

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 23 (UPI) — S.W. (Stan) Burriss, 69, the former president of Lockheed Missiles & Space Co. and a key figure in the successful development of the Navy's Fleet Ballistic Missile System, died yesterday.

He was vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and served as president of the missiles and space company from 1969 through 1974 when he resigned because of ill health, but he continued to serve as a Lockheed official.

He had major responsibility for the development, production and deployment of three evolutionary versions of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles.

Mr. Burriss was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He received a Certificate of Appreciation from the secretary of the Army in 1953 and the U.S. Navy Meritorious Service Award in 1961.

Marie J. Maroldo

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (UPI) — Services were held here today for Marie J. Maroldo, 77, a midget who played in the 1939 film "The Wizard of Oz."

Arthur S. Arkush

CHICAGO, March 23 (UPI) — Arthur S. Arkush, 53, publisher of the sports newspaper Pro Football Weekly, collapsed and died while jogging along Lake Michigan yesterday.

2 Jailed for Life In Letelier Death

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI) — Two anti-Castro Cuban exiles were sentenced to two consecutive life terms each today for the 1976 Washington car-bomb murders of Orlando Letelier, Chilean ambassador to Washington under the late Marxist President Salvador Allende, and Ronni Moffitt, an aide to Letelier.

The defendants, Guillermo Novo Sampol and Alvin Ross Diaz, were members of the Cuban Nationalist Movement, which has been accused of other terrorist bombings in the United States.

Sentencing has been postponed for Michael Townley, a U.S. citizen who confessed that he helped make the bomb its remote-control device while a member of the Chilean secret police agency, then called DINA. Townley acted as chief government witness in exchange for a promise of leniency.

WHO Aides in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, March 23 (AP) — Officials of the World Health Organization arrived here today to visit the Institute of Medical Research.

Zia Sets a Date, Conditions for Vote in Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, March 23 (Reuters) — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq today scheduled general elections for Nov. 17 but said that his government would not permit political disruption in the election campaign.

Addressing a National Day parade here, Gen. Zia said that he intended to amend the constitution first to insure a smooth transfer of power and a stable government. But curbs on political activities will continue and even in the election campaign politicians will be asked to abide by a code of conduct, he said.

The president said that Pakistan would retain its federal parliamentary system, but he added that amendments to the constitution would create a balance of powers between the prime minister and the president.

If the president were given sufficient authority to defend the constitution in times of crisis, the nation could avoid martial law in future, he added.

Polish Bishops Decry Curbs on Papal Visit

WARSAW, March 23 (UPI) — Polish bishops called today for the lifting of restrictions on the media's coverage of Pope John Paul II's visit to his homeland in June.

In a statement released after a two-day plenary session, the bishops also said that they hoped the pontiff's visit would help improve church-state relations in Poland.

Tito Reportedly Urges Tanzania, Uganda to End War, Negotiate

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, March 23 (UPI) — Yugoslav President Tito called today for an end to the fighting between Tanzania and Uganda "based on full mutual respect for territorial integrity," Radio Uganda reported.

Marshal Tito's call for a cease-fire was made as exile groups and Tanzanian forces which have invaded Uganda prepared to meet in Tanzania today to plan Uganda's future if President Idi Amin is ousted.

The meeting of Ugandan exiles from around the world is the first coordinated effort to achieve a unified platform since the war against Uganda started three months ago. Among the participants is former Ugandan President Milton Obote, who was overthrown by Marshal Amin in 1971.

Radio Uganda said that Marshal Tito, in a message to Marshal Amin, "called for the urgent cessation of hostilities and a negotiated settlement of the Tanzania-Uganda conflict based on full mutual respect for territorial integrity."

The radio quoted Marshal Amin as saying that he "completely agreed" with Marshal Tito and wanted peace with Tanzania. The Ugandan leader reiterated that he was ready to meet Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to seek a peaceful solution. Tanzania has rejected previous attempts at conciliation.

Pakistani to Scandinavia

COPENHAGEN, March 23 (AP) — Pakistani Trade Minister Zahid Sarfraz is scheduled to arrive here tomorrow on a mission to Scandinavia to explain developments in his country, including the fate of former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Pakistani Embassy said.

Industrial States Bar Australia From Talks

TOKYO, March 23 (Reuters) — Representatives of seven industrial nations yesterday rejected an Australian bid to take part in an industrial conference to be held here in June.

Sources said that this was the only substantial matter apparently settled in the first round of talks by representatives of the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada. Japan had sponsored Australian participation, but sources said that the idea was rejected by western representatives on the ground that Australia was not a true industrial power.

NEW YORK'S
HOTEL CARLYLE
MADISON AVENUE AT 76TH ST., NEW YORK 10021
CABLE: THECARLYLE NEWYORK
TELEX: 620692

FREE
WANT PENPALS?
If you're interested in international correspondence, join Friends Worldwide — the only penpal club to offer its services free.
For more information, send only your name & address to
Friends Worldwide,
CP-958 Anjou, Montreal, Canada H1K 4G5.

U.S. Is Said to Want More SALT Talks

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, March 23 (NYT) — Senior Carter administration aides, after an extensive review at the White House of the negotiations with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms, have concluded that further talks with Moscow are necessary before a new accord can be reached, government officials said yesterday.

Earlier this week, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that a new agreement limiting nuclear missiles and bombers through 1985 might be completed in a matter of days. But after an unusual, two-hour meeting of the Cabinet-level Special Coordinating Committee on Wednesday, officials said two or three technical issues still were holding up the treaty and a meeting between Presidents Carter and Leonid Brezhnev.

Senate Approval

The officials said that the unresolved issues reflected a new administration effort to get Moscow to agree to more precise restrictions on modernization of Soviet missiles and stricter procedures for verifying compliance with the accord.

Officials said that the administration remained committed to completing an agreement soon and that a summit meeting as early as next month was still possible. But the White House was said to be wary of accepting Soviet proposals at this stage that could weaken its ability to gain Senate approval for the controversial accord.

"We've come this far," a White House aide said, "and there's little reason for us to risk [jeopardizing] Senate approval by making last-minute concessions."

Officials said that another factor in prolonging negotiations was skepticism among senior military officers about the proposed treaty. They said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had recently taken a tougher line on the talks and that the White House was under pressure to clarify some "ambiguous" aspects of the treaty.

At the same time, some officials voiced concern that the longer a treaty was delayed, the more likely it would be that new issues could further prolong the talks. They noted that the outlines of the proposed treaty were agreed upon in September, 1977, and that negotiators have been haggling over a small number of technical issues since.

Officials said it was unclear how long it might take to resolve these issues. Although Mr. Carter is known to want a speedy conclusion of the talks, the White House, officials said, is willing to defer completion of negotiations until after the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty here Monday.

But several officials stressed that the pace of the arms talks was not wholly dictated by the Middle East treaty ceremonies and that Mr. Vance would probably meet with the Soviet Ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin, in the next few days in an attempt to resolve the problems.

Meanwhile, administration specialists briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the ability of the CIA to monitor Soviet compliance with a treaty.

Officials said that verification was one of the most vexing unresolved problems and that the administration was seeking an understanding that would give it greater access to radio signals beamed from Soviet missiles to ground stations during test flights.

Young Rebuts Moynihan On Soviet UN Spy Danger

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI) — A former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and the present ambassador are in sharp disagreement over the danger of Soviet spies in the international organization.

If the United States does not act to prevent it, "we're going to look up and have an international organization completely run by Soviet spies," Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., the UN ambassador in 1975 and 1976, said yesterday.

Andrew Young, the present ambassador, asked to respond to the senator's statements, said, "I don't think there's any danger of anybody's agents dominating the UN."

Sen. Moynihan made his charges before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee. He cited the case of two Soviet employees of the UN Secretariat who were arrested last year in New Jersey and convicted on U.S. spy charges. And more recently, Sen. Moynihan said, a man thought by British and U.S. officials to be member of the Soviet secret police was put in charge of personnel for the UN activities in Geneva.

After holding up the appointment because of protests by the U.S. and British governments, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim later went ahead with it.

According to Mr. Young, Mr. Waldheim received no significant evidence of the man's alleged KGB connections, so the secretary-general had no alternative but to go ahead with the appointment.

He said that the head of the UN staff union — a U.S. citizen — had argued that to fire an employee without such proof could lead to other employes being fired on the basis of substantiated accusations.

It would also put the United States and Soviet Union into a "name-calling" situation and probably lead to retaliation, he said.

Mr. Young said that it was up to the FBI to uncover spies and get evidence against them. He said the agency has been doing that job well.

Sen. Moynihan said that because of the increased UN membership and changes in international politics, the UN was being steered away from the "Western liberal" principles on which it was founded.

He said that the Soviet Union is trying to take over the various organizations within the UN, such as Unesco, which he said was "increasingly under control of totalitarians."

U.S. citizens, Sen. Moynihan said, have been excluded from leading posts in Unesco: Mr. Young said that the situation had come about largely because the United States had stopped paying its Unesco assessments over a policy dispute and, in effect, had dropped out for two years.

Guatemalan Gunmen Kill Opposition Chief

GUATEMALA CITY, March 23 (UPI) — Manuel Colom Argueta, 55, leader of the opposition United Front of the Revolution Party, was shot and killed in an ambush yesterday as he tried to run from men carrying submachine guns who surrounded his car, police said. Police said that Mr. Colom's bodyguards also were killed but did not specify how many there were. On Jan. 25 another opposition leader, Alberto Fuentes Mhor, a parliamentary deputy and former foreign minister, also was killed in an ambush.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE

INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN SCHOOL OF PARIS (I.E.P.)
- A French private school with classes from nursery through 12th grade (sixth form).
- Six hours a week of complementary courses (English and history) taught in English by qualified American and English staff.
- Special French adaptation course for foreign students.
- French Baccalaureate.
- International Baccalaureate for foreign students.
- Modern and complete boarding facilities, open throughout the year
- A range of extra-curricular activities in both French and English.
- Language-learning holidays arranged in other countries.
- Location: at the edge of the Senart Forest, 20 km. south of Paris.

For more information and application forms write to:
Director, Anglo-American Section,
International European School of Paris,
Chateau des Bergeries, 91210 Draveil – France.
Telephone: 903-70-03.

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE
101 Boulevard Raspail (6e). Tel.: 544.38.28.
The oldest & Most modern French school for foreigners
Practical school of French language - Lectures - Language laboratory Private lessons - Courses on all levels, all year round, including Easter and Summer courses - Cinema - Phonetics laboratory. YOU MAY ENROLL AT ANY TIME!
Preparation for Diploma of Commercial Interpreter in French.
BAR — RESTAURANT — ROOMS

LEARN FRENCH
ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA—Near NICE and MONACO
All levels. All ages. Small classes. Excursions. Boarding and Day School for Adults. Open all year round. A non-profit institute recognized by the French Ministry of Education. 5, 4 or 3-week courses begin Feb. 26, April 2 etc.; 12-week intensive course begin April 2, 1979.
since 1952
English brochure: CENTRE MEDITERRANEEN D'ETUDES FRANCAISES
06320 Cap d'Ail (France). Phone: (93) 06.81.54.

SWITZERLAND

Franklin College Switzerland
6900 Lugano Tel 091 22 85 95
Switzerland's only accredited independent American College
The International Imperative in Education

INSTITUT MONTANA ZUGERBERG
International boy's boarding school with rigorous U.S. college preparatory program for Americans. Grades 5-12 (Separate sections for French, German and Italian-speaking students). Thorough practice of modern languages. Highly qualified American faculty. Affiliate Member National Association of Independent Schools. College Boards. Ideally located at 3,000 feet above sea level, in central Switzerland, 45 minutes from Zurich and Lucerne. All sports, excellent ski facilities. Travel Workshop during spring vacation. Language Program in July and August.
Write: Dean of the American School, Institut Montana 6316 Zugerberg, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER CAMP MONTANA
Europe's top sports camp for boys and girls 8-17 years. Riding stables, swimming pool, tennis, ice skating, summer skiing, alpinism, excursions, language courses, etc. Accredited member of ACA.
For information & brochure, please call: 027/41.23.84 or write to:
Rudy and Erica Studer, Directors, CH-3962 Montana, Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND

YOUR CHILDREN'S VACATION WELL SPENT
VILLAGE GROUP
- Boys & Girls 8 to 16. ACA Accredited 7th year.
- Three Two-Week Summer Sessions.
- Resident, Adventure, Riding, Canoeing & Sailing Camps.
- Soccer Camp with Martin Chivers in Geneva.

Brochure: CHALET SENECA - 1854A LEYSIN - SWITZERLAND
TEL (025) 6 11 58 - (022) 78 20 59.
VILLAGE CAMPS IN SWITZERLAND

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG INTERNATIONAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL
A co-educational American boarding school in Europe's most beautiful city. Grades 9-12 & PG. High academic standards. Extensive travel, skiing and cultural programs.
For catalog write: S.I.P.S., Moosstrasse 106, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria.

SPAIN

AMERICAN SCHOOL of Mallorca
Coed day K-12 and boarding 7-12. Small classes, expert teachers, individualized instruction yield excellent educational results. College entrance preparation, industrial arts and secretarial courses. SAT and ACT Testing Center. Year-round sailing, tennis and learning disability program. Scholarships available to worthy students.
Tel.: 67.58.50.-67.58.51. Cable: AMSKOOL. Telex: 68667.
Address: American School, Calle Oratorio Portals Nous, Mallorca.

GREECE

LEARN MODERN GREEK in GREECE
Courses for students of all ages and nationalities.
New classes start every month at the Attic Institute for hellenic Studies.
Write to: EKDES-AIS, 146-148 Kountouriotou St, PIRAEUS-(7), GREECE.

U. S. A.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL
THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SCHOOL OF NEW YORK
18 West 89 Street, New York, N.Y. 10024 - PHONE (212) 724-6360
Headmaster: Paul V. Hill, B. Ed. (Oxon) M.A.
Franklin is a traditional co-ed college preparatory school - grades 6 thru 12; and prepares students for: G. C. E. 'O' LEVELS and THE INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE DIPLOMA
Students also take American College Boards, and entrance is arranged to universities in the U.S., Canada, the U.K., and other countries.
For information contact The Headmaster.

FLINT SCHOOL aboard TeVega and teQuest
Coed 10-18. Aboard 156' TeVega or 173' teQuest (sailing together and anchoring in foreign ports) your student will journey into educational sanity with the 4R's method which provides students of ability with motivational incentive to academic excellence. Grades 4-12. Write:
FLINT SCHOOL, Drawer T,
P.O. Box 5809, Sarasota, Florida 33579, U.S.A.

Calvert School
Kindergarten through 8th grade. Complete home-study course for elementary-level students. An American education anywhere in the world. Ideal for enrichment. Home is the classroom, you are the teacher with Calvert's approved step-by-step instructions. Start any time, transfer to other schools. Used by over 300,000 students. Non-profit. Write for catalog. Admits students of any race, color, nationality or ethnic origin
Calvert School
Established 1897
Box H3-9, Tuscany Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21210.
3001-243-6030
Parents Name ....
Address ....
Country ..... Child's Age ..... gr....

A GRADUATE COLLEGE DEGREE
Study at your own pace without class or seminar attendance. Credit for all prior education and related work experience. Authorized by California Department of Education. Bulletin and particulars available from:
KENSINGTON UNIVERSITY
512 E. Wilson Avenue
P.O.Box 2036, Dept. 734
Glendale, California, 91209, USA

Wayland
One of America's great prep schools for more than 100 years emphasizes academic excellence & worthwhile values. Accelerated programs, award-winning science facilities, Athletics include fine Midwest tennis center. Coed. Grades 8-12. Non-discriminatory.
Write: D. Lynn Redmond, WAYLAND, Box 33 Beaver Dam, Wis. 53916 Tel: 414-885-3373

U. S. A.

New York Military Academy
Prepare for Life in an orderly environment conducive to improved academic performance. Learn basic traits of leadership and develop strong citizenship qualities while associating with young men and women enjoying extensive varsity and intramural sports programs, horsemanship, flying, dances and club activities. NAUTILUS Program. SAT preparation. Study techniques. Band scholarships. Grades 5-12. Summer Session. Non-discriminatory. Write:
R.Gen.F.J.Roberts,USA, Ret.N.Y.M.A., Box 7 Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.12520 914-534-3719

The One student One master
concept for boys 12 through 20 of average and superior intelligence:
- Wishing to accelerate
- Who have lost one or more years
- With academic deficiencies
- Foreign students wishing to enter American universities

The country's only accredited boarding school offering completely individual instruction in a private classroom setting, to foster the relationship and environment many boys need to realize their maximum potential and assure college acceptance. Rolling Admissions. For booklet write:
Oxford Academy ESTABLISHED 1906
Dept. H Westbrook, Conn. 06498

COLLEGE DEGREES BY MAIL
Bachelors, masters, doctorates. Legal, inexpensive, fast.
Free details. Dr. John Bear, 2150 Franklin Street, Dept. 63651 Oakland, California 94612.

GREAT BRITAIN

ST GODRIC'S
SECRETARIAL AND LANGUAGE COLLEGE
Resident and Day Students.
2 ARKWRIGHT ROAD, LONDON, NW3 6AD.
TEL.: 01-435 9831.

RICHMOND COLLEGE LONDON
Founded 1843. A constituent College of London University until 1972. Now a private co-educational Liberal Arts College with a U.S. curriculum.
- Two splendid residential campuses in center London for Upper Division and in lovely suburban Richmond for Lower Division.
- Wide choice of courses in Business Studies, Humanities, Social and Natural Sciences, Fine Arts and Languages.
- A.A. and B.A. degrees. U.S. transfer credit.
- 400 students in residence.
- Highly qualified Anglo-American faculty.

Write or telephone: Director of Admissions, Richmond College, Dept. T., 1, St. Albans Grove, London W8 5PN, England. Tel.: 01-937-5193. Telex: 25357.

The TASIS Programs
The American School in Switzerland
Excellent American college preparation since 1956. I.B. diploma. Int'l section for non-native English speakers. Coed, grades 7-12 + pg year. Extensive travel in Europe, sports, activities.
Le Château des Enfants
A summer camp of fun and learning for children aged 6-12. French or English lessons, arts + crafts, plays, sports, excursions. Careful supervision on TASIS Lugano campus
TASIS England
A branch of the American School in Switzerland founded in 1976. 30 acre campus in Thorpe, Surrey, 18 miles from central London. Coed, boarding and day, grades 5-12
TASIS ENGLAND SUMMER SCHOOL
Intensive summer sessions offering full year credit courses in, English, French, history, math, science, art, theatre. Coed, age 12-19. Sports, frequent excursions. Based on TASIS England campus.
Write: Admissions Office, TASIS, Dept. D, CH-6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Tel. (091) 54 84 71

Which school for your children? Trust us.
Take our advice on the best schools and tutors for your child.
We are a non-profit making Educational Trust, and our service is completely free of charge.
Truman & Knightley
The Truman and Knightley Educational Trust,
76-78 Notting Hill Gate,
London W11 3LJ. Tel.: 01-727 1292. IHT

Send for a free copy of the
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
SCHOOL & CAMP GUIDE
Write to: Francoise Clement, International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine.

HRD '79 Conference
ON CURRENT THEORY AND PRACTICE IN HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
in LONDON - April 8-10, 1979 at the Connaught Rooms
• Current • Practical Strategies on such topics as • Leadership • Performance Appraisal • Work Teams • Organisational Effectiveness . . . MORE
Leading Authorities–Experiential Sessions
• J. William Pfeiffer, Ph.D. • Leonard Goodstein, Ph.D. • John E. Jones, Ph.D. • Dr. Paul Hersey • Roy Williams • Chris Cresuick • Dr. Liam Gorman • Michael Reddy, Ph.D. • Charles Margerison, Ph.D. • Mike Woodcock • Dave Francis
Conference Coordinators: J. William Pfeiffer & John E. Jones. Sponsored by: University Associates of Europe
Phone: Mansfield 0623 640203
or write: Registrar, UA of Europe, P.O. Box 3, Mansfield, Notts NG19 7JH ENGLAND
Tuition £125 Enrollment Limited

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, March 24-25, 1979

Disaffection With Trudeau Is Rising as Vote Nears

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA (NYT) — "Anybody but Trudeau," say bumper stickers in Toronto. In a few weeks, elections will be called in Canada, and disaffection with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau among the English-speaking majority could end 16 years of Liberal Party rule and lead to victory for Joseph Clark of the Progressive-Conservative Party.

If uncertainty remains about Mr. Clark's chances, it is largely because of a lack of public enthusiasm and positive feelings toward the man who came from obscurity to win his party's leadership in 1976. At first the press underlined the obscurity by referring to him as "Joe Who?" The expression has generally been dropped, but questions continue to be asked about Mr. Clark, 39, and what he stands for.

The latest Gallup Poll shows the Liberals and Conservatives in a close race. Of decided voters, 39 percent indicated support for the Liberals and 38 percent for the Conservatives, whose popularity has dropped somewhat in the last three months. But public confusion and hesitation was indicated by the large undecided vote.

The puzzlement many feel toward Mr. Clark contrasts with their attitude toward his opponent, Mr. Trudeau, who is either strongly liked or strongly disliked. Since he has been prime minister for almost 11 years, Mr. Trudeau is a known quantity, although occasionally given to surprises, and questions are asked either about his personality or about his political opinions.

This has led some commentators to observe that the Liberals' strongest card may be Mr. Clark himself rather than any of the major issues, such as the economy and national unity.

The biggest question Canadians may ask when they go to the polls is, "Whom do you want to run the country?" The Liberals' hope is that voters will shy away from Mr. Clark — whatever antipathy they may feel toward Mr. Trudeau.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau

Joseph Clark

Unaggressive Manner

Some of the uncertainty about Mr. Clark stems from his reluctance to be precise on economic and political issues. Mr. Clark and his party also have confused voters with contradictory stands. Mr. Clark's youth and youthful appearance, his inexperience in national and international affairs, and a bland, unaggressive manner have helped to create both indifference and doubts about his leadership capabilities.

Mr. Clark is a small-town Westerner, the son and grandson of newspaper editors who ran a successful weekly in High River, Alberta. He was born there June 5, 1939. He was an average student except for English and public speaking. He became interested in politics while in high school, and instead of following the family newspaper tradition, he became a Conservative Party worker.

His first attempt, in 1967, to get elected to the House of Commons failed. He won five years later and, since 1972, he has represented the district of Rocky Mountain. His experience as a party worker, as an executive assistant to Robert Stanfield, the party leader, as a member of Parliament and as a party leader has made him an expert on party organization.

The Progressive Conservative Party has the reputation of being a difficult party to run because of dissension and personal rivalries. Mr. Clark is credited with having reduced these problems.

Mr. Clark has called himself a tame man, given to consultation and the search for a consensus. A few months ago, he said that Canada was tired of charismatic leaders, an allusion to Mr. Trudeau's strong personality and his way of dominating his party and Cabinet. C be pinned down on issues. In the House of Commons, he has an advantage over Mr. Trudeau during the daily question period because it is the opposition that asks the questions. The sessions are televised and Mr. Clark has come across as a forceful critic of government policy even though chary of offering his own solutions.

His tendency toward self-effcause it is the opposition that asks the questions. The sessions are televised and Mr. Clark has come across as a forceful critic of government policy even though chary of offering his own solutions.

His tendency toward self-effacement blends well with his party's conservative approach to government. He has called for less government and more reliance on the private sector to cure Canada's economic ills — slow growth, lack of investment, unemployment, inflation and a weak dollar. The government's role would be largely confined to fiscal incentives to private investors and consumers.

But he created confusion when he talked of a stimulative deficit in spending that would result in budgetary surpluses later. To many in his party, talk of even a temporary deficit was heresy.

Two precise proposals in the economic sector have won popular support. One would adopt the U.S. system of allowing mortgage-interest payments to be tax deductible and the other would give a similar tax break to capital gains realized on the sale of shares of stock in Canadian companies to Canadian citizens.

After first denouncing the mortgage proposal as a giveaway to the rich, the Liberals are now seeking an alternative. They have become aware of the impact the proposal has had among home owners who are carrying mortgage burdens.

On Canada's other major issue, the threats to national unity posed by Quebec's drive for independence and by provincial alienation in general, Mr. Clark has had few proposals of his own.

Economy Needs Western Currency, Goods

Cuba Admits Flaws, Starts Changes

By Karen DeYoung

HAVANA (WP) — In a recent flurry of economic soul-searching, the Cuban government has acknowledged widespread deficiencies in planning, organization and supply in some areas, and has announced major changes in the way Cubans produce and consume.

The good news, according to figures published at the end of last year, is that the 1978 sugar harvest, providing four-fifths of Cuba's total exports, was the second-largest in history.

Among the bad news, however, is that for the third year running, the international price of sugar remains little more than enough to cover production costs and cannot supply the hard currency needed to finance an ambitious development program and the import of scarce consumer goods.

Public transportation remains sadly inadequate and supplies of all but basic foods are low. According to a speech in December by President Fidel Castro, new housing construction, one of the regime's principal promises, has fallen far below projected goals.

'Parallel Market'

Some of the change, such as the newly begun transformation of most state industries into semi-independent, profit-making enterprises as both a production incentive and an administrative aid, began being discussed several years ago.

In the middle of last year, the government announced the opening of what is called the "parallel market" — the retail sale, at highly inflated prices, of some still-rationed goods such as clothing. The idea is both to give workers an incentive for making more money, and to soak up excess cash in the goods-poor economy.

In December, Mr. Castro announced the planned abolition of Cuba's famed "Microbrigade" construction crews — gangs of unskilled workers recruited from offices and factories to build apartments for their colleagues — and their replacement with professional builders.

At the same time, Mr. Castro said that the government could no longer afford its much-touted system of cheap rents, in which Cubans pay from 6 percent to 10 percent of their salaries for housing. In the future, rents in new housing will be calculated according to floor space, and will increase considerably, Mr. Castro said.

Perhaps the most significant change, however, is more atmospheric than substantive. In a recent series of speeches, announcements and published interviews, the government apparently has launched an attempt to respond to growing popular disenchantment, after 20 years of sacrifice and shortages and continued pleas for hard work and revolutionary zeal.

"What do the Russians send over here?" groused a Havana resident on the subject of Cuba's principal trading partner. "Oil and arms. We can't eat that. We can't eat iron and steel."

"Everything we produce is exported, and nothing is left over for us," he said. "I can say lots of positive things about the government. They've built schools and hopsitals. That's fine, but there isn't any food."

Fidel Castro

That question and others were addressed at length in an unprecedented interview with the country's chief economic planner published last month in Bohemia, Cuba's leading political magazine.

Entitled "What the People Ought to Know," the long interview is a surprisingly frank presentation of the kind of common gripes that normally are not discussed above a whisper here. More interesting than the answers of planning chief Humberto Perez are the questions.

"Most people are aware that the revolutionary leadership is now formulating a development plan for the year 2000," reads one query by interviewer Marta Harnecker. "Some have asked if it makes sense to make such long-term plans when up to now we haven't even fulfilled our annual goals."

Housing construction figures show that only 16,500 units were completed last year, Miss Harnecker noted. At the same time, "Approximately 25,000 units were torn down for lack of repairs. This is alarming. . . Last year we tore down more than we built."

In 1978 there was not enough cement to go around, she pointed out. "How can you explain the fact that Cuba exports cement, if there isn't enough to satisfy our own internal demands?"

Mr. Perez's answers are a combination of governmental mea culpa, detailed explanation and, unavoidably, a call for continued revolutionary sacrifice.

On the question of short-term failures and long-term plans, Mr. Perez gave the customary lip-service blame to the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba and the Cuban Revolution's initial need for survival rather than development.

Strategy Needed

"But in addition, among the things we've lacked has been a comprehensive, integral development strategy," he said, mentioning such problems as "where to get our investment capital, what to invest in, what growth rhythm we're after." He went on: "I would say that it makes no sense to continue with the kind of annual plans we've had. . . They have no compass, no guiding star."

Mr. Perez's explanation of why Cuba exports some of its own goods such as cement and coffee when it does not have enough for Cuban needs, not only reflects the problems of being a single-export country, but provides some insight about the day-to-day products that many Cubans do without.

There are two fundamental reasons for such exports, Mr. Perez said. As the government tries to diversify and expand production of its nonsugar exports, "We have to start to create [overseas] markets where we can later sell anticipated surpluses."

More important is the need "to get hard currency," Mr. Perez said. Cuba "depends in part on imports from the capitalist world to develop important production and services. Many of the finishing goods for housing construction, for example, are capitalist."

"There are priority import items such as medicines and medical equipment, and lubricants without which neither the factories nor transportation equipment function," Mr. Perez observed.

"We have to give priority to the purchase of fish and soy meal needed for animal feed. We need batteries and tires, and certain raw materials to make things like toothpaste, soap and shoes."

Because sugar is still the be-all and end-all of the Cuban economy, harder work has meant more sugar production. With the market glutted and prices low, more sugar has not necessarily meant more money for Cuba. Without more sales to the Western world, Cuba still lacks hard currency. And without hard currency, Cuba cannot buy the Western goods it needs to develop nonsugar exports, and ultimately climb out of the hole of underdevelopment.

The bottom line of the equation is that "we have to create an export mentality," Mr. Castro explained in December. "If we have a new cement factory, we have to export more cement. If we have a new textile factory, we do not consume more textiles, we export them."

ERA Opponents to Sue U.S. Over Extension Period

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI) — Supporters and opponents of the Equal Rights Amendment agreed yesterday that they will fight in the courts, as well as in the legislatures whose votes could make it part of the Constitution.

The original deadline for ratification expired yesterday — and a court test was anticipated to determine whether Congress acted legally in extending the deadline until June 30, 1982. So far, 35 of the needed 38 states have ratified ERA.

The first suit against the extension was to be filed today in Washington state, where a legislator demanded that Gov. Dixy Lee Ray get the state's ratification papers back from the U.S. government.

Despite Embracing Marxism, 3 Antagonists Fight Bitterly

Ogaden, Eritrea Wars Are Fierce But Inconclusive

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (WP) — Warfare in the Horn of Africa, involving the biggest fight ever between two independent black Africa states, and probably the continent's worst secessionist struggle, has left tens of thousands dead, hundreds of thousands uprooted and extensive destruction.

But the fighting has resolved nothing, and all the parties appear as determined as ever to fight on for their respective nationalist causes.

Ethiopia's war with Somalia from 1977 to last year and its continuing battles with Eritrean separatists are classic examples of nationalism on the African continent today and the limitations of Marxist ideology in this region.

Nationalism Obstacle

For the Russians and the Cubans, nationalism is the major obstacle to their design of a federation of Marxist states straddling the strategic straits of Bab el Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea.

With the revolution in Ethiopia in 1974 and the Eritrean independence movement becoming more radical, all of the three main antagonists — Eritreans, Somalis and Ethiopians — have officially adopted Marxism-Leninism as their guiding principle of political organization and economic development.

Yet the three have never been further apart, and the best efforts of the Soviets and Cubans to find solutions to the conflict of opposing nationalism tearing apart the Horn of Africa have failed.

After nearly five years of intense warfare, a new Marxist Ethiopia has emerged from the ruins of the ancient Ethiopian empire, battered and bankrupt but still intact. Because of extensive Soviet arms deliveries and more than 20,000 Cuban combat troops, Ethiopia has been the ultimate victor in all the big battles over the size and shape of the old feudal empire fought against Somalia, in the southeast Ogaden region, and the Eritrean movement, in the northernmost province. But Ethopia has not yet won the war.

The Somalis, Eritreans and Ethiopians together have fielded between 350,000 to 400,000 armed soldiers and guerrillas — the Ethopian revolutionary Red Army and militia alone numbering around 250,000 — on behalf of their respective causes. After pouring $1 billion worth of arms into Somalia, the Soviet Union switched sides and proceeded to pour another $1 billion worth into Ethiopia.

The death toll as a result of the large-scale wars made possible by these huge arms shipments and mass mobilizations of troops is hard to calculate, but it must run into the many tens of thousands. Some battles in the Ogaden and Eritrea are known to have resulted in thousands of casualties and to have involved protracted hand-to-hand fighting for towns and tank duels such as black Africa has never seen.

Neither the civil war in eastern Nigeria, nor conflicts in Angola or the southern Sudan has equaled the ferocity of fighting in Eritrea, where the Ethiopians finally resorted to the Chinese tactic of throwing human waves of militiamen against the guerrilla positions, despite the high cost in lives.

Refugees from Eritrea and the Ogaden number in the hundreds of thousands. Around 200,000 Eritreans have fled into the Sudan, and the same number or more Somalis from the Ogaden have moved to Somalia. Their leaders charge that Ethiopia has pursued a policy of "genocide." The Ethiopians deny this and reply that both the Somalis and Eritrean guerrillas have inflicted indiscriminate damage on schools, hospitals, power stations, water facilities and development projects, causing enormous hardship to their own peoples.

Ethiopia is settling 450,000 war victims in 169 new villages in the southern province of Bale and has 150,000 in Sidamo province. Both areas were heavily infiltrated by Somali guerrillas and army regulars, according to the Ethiopians, and were partly taken over in the 1977 Somali offensive.

The head of the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Shamalis Adugna, estimates that the cost of repairing war damage in the south and east at $390 million. He also said that about $30 million is needed for basic repairs to public facilities in Eritrea.

Rebel Control

In the northern province, the Ethiopians, after a fitful, yearlong offensive, have recaptured all but two of the main towns from the Eritrean guerrillas. Only Nakfa and Karora in northern Eritrea remain under rebel control. But the Eritreans are still far from being a spent force and have simply reverted from conventional warfare to their old guerrilla tactics, hitting the stretched-out Ethiopian forces and supply lines, just as they were doing with deadly effect in 1975.

Even the provincial capital of Asmara is not safe from attack, although the first foreign correspondents to visit Eritrea in years recently reported life slowly was returning to normal there, as in the retaken key towns of Keren and Massawa.

But since then, there have been unconfirmed reports reaching Addis Ababa that guerrillas have shot down an Antonov transport plane as it was landing at Asmara airport, as well as another, smaller, aircraft; and that they have even raided the provincial capital.

Apparently something happened, for after promising to take me to Asmara, Keren and Massawa, the Ethiopian government canceled the trip for "technical reasons."

Some Ethiopians concede privately that a military solution to the Eritrean problem is impossible, and that a political one must be found. But efforts to establish even a basis for discussions have evaded everyone — Cubans, Soviets, Southern Yemenis, Sudanese, Tanzanians and East Germans.

Three meetings between the Ethiopian government and Eritrean leaders last year in East Berlin all failed: an Ethiopian official said that "they [the Eritreans] said we cannot discuss anything except total independence. They even refused to speak anything but Arabic." The main Ethiopian languages are Amharic, Gallinya and Tigrinya, the latter widely spoken in Eritrea.

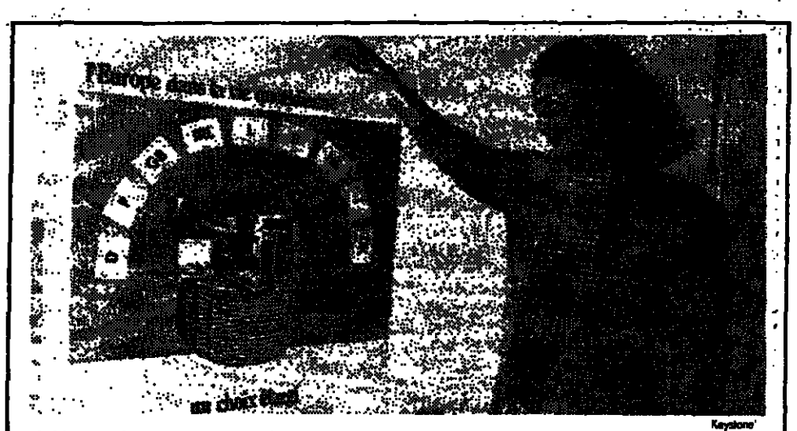
The military government under Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam is willing to give Eritrea local autonomy similar to that being promised in principle to all the other main regions of the country, but it is also including special status such as a federation.

Repeated attempts by President Gaafar Nimeri of the Sudan to mediate the Eritrean dispute also have failed, despite his experience in settling the civil war in southern Sudan.

When asked about the possibility of talks with the Eritreans, Ethiopian officials at the Foreign Ministry reply curtly, "We are not prepared to talk to them."

In the Ogaden, Somali guerrillas again are harassing Ethiopian and Cuban supply lines and convoys. They reportedly control much of the barren countryside, if they no longer occupy any major town. Most of the roughly 15,000 Cuban troops still serving in Ethiopia are now garrisoned in the Ogaden, holding the line there while the main Ethiopian forces fight to reconquer Eritrea.

Irritated by the stepped-up Somali guerrilla attacks in the Ogaden, the Ethiopians repeatedly bombed Somalia during the last six months, and Col. Mengistu gave what he said was a "final warning" to the Somali government. The possibility of yet another major confrontation between Ethiopian and Somali forces thus cannot be ruled out.



GETTING OUT THE VOTE — Poster emphasizing greater trade benefits of a more united Europe urges citizens of the Common Market countries to vote in the first direct elections to the European Parliament, which will be June 10.

The U.S. West: A Growing Sense of Alienation From Washington Decision Makers

By John Herbers

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (NYT) — Wyoming officials like to tell the story of how the federal government decreed that the operator of a one-man mine had to acquire a stretcher in case he was injured, even though there was no one for miles around to carry it.

On any day, Wyoming is at war with the federal government on several fronts — on strip mining, on work safety, on aid to the handicapped, on environmental protection, on the highway speed limit and on other policies and programs.

"I have been frustrated, annoyed, infuriated, exasperated, bewildered, appalled, alarmed and disgusted," Gov. Ed Herschler, a Democrat in his second term, told the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in Washington recently. "Like a small boy, a large dog or a newspaper reporter, the Office of Surface Mining is constantly up to mischief." And that is only one of the federal agencies with which he is at odds.

Alienation

According to a range of evidence and persons interviewed across the country, the West has replaced the South as the region that feels itself most abused by the federal government, the least understood by the rest of the nation, the area that believes itself to have the most peculiar problems.

This rise in alienation, which to some degree has long existed in the West, has been attributed to a number of concurrent developments that include the following:

- An increase in the federal presence in a region where much of the land and natural resources are owned by the nation.
- The Carter administration's attempt to eliminate a number of proposed water projects, which it called wasteful.
- Rapid economic and population growth and the development and exportation of resources.
- The demise of old West-South coalitions in Washington that once protected Western interests. The political coalitions fell apart for many reasons, including the fact that the present fragmented system, with little party control, results in the election of politicians operating more independently and less likely to adhere to coalitions of any kind.

Westerners who once stood with Southerners against "the Eastern establishment" now worry about a Southern president who, they say, has no understanding of the distinctive problems of the West. In the last presidential election, only Texas of the 17 Westernmost states voted for Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate from Georgia, over Gerald Ford, the Republican candidate from Michigan.

Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., voiced the new feeling a few weeks ago in a speech to the Colorado River Water Users Association. The last two years, he said, have seen "the greatest water-policy controversy and conflict in our nation's history" because President Carter "did not learn about our unique Western customs, practices and policies."

Sensitivity about the "uniqueness" of the West has increased along with regional conflict over the distribution of federal funds and general strong opposition to the increasingly pervasive role of the central government.

Governors in other regions are at odds with Washington on a variety of policies and practices. The West is not monolithic: Wyoming, a state with 421,000 people, has little in common with California, the nation's most populous state. But interviews with a number of persons in various states showed an intensity of feeling in the West that was not evident elsewhere.

The change is all the more evident because the South, which for a century and a half, in a different and more intense way, was the region that felt itself the most abused, has undergone a vast change that has given it a larger role in national government.

Walker Percy, the novelist, writing in The Georgia Review last fall, said, "The South has entered the mainstream of American life for the first time in perhaps 150 years. Both white and black Southerners no longer suffer the unique onus, the peculiar burden of race that came to be part of the very connotation of the word South."

Feelings of Western alienation are not confined to conservatives. Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, a black, said that "alienation between our region and Washington has intensified," a trend he attributed to the refusal of the federal government to decentralize decisions and to its distance from the West and its needs.

Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego keeps an office in Washington purely for "defensive purposes," he said, as do a number of other governors and mayors. There are constant complaints about Washington decisions not taking Western peculiarities into account.

Energy

Although Wyoming is too small in population, too rural and too Republican to be typical, what is happening here is nevertheless indicative of Western feelings.

The state holds vast energy reserves, coal, uranium, gas and other minerals. Coal production tripled from 1974 to 1978. Its population increased by 27 percent in the last eight years and its towns are having growing pains.

The federal government owns 50 percent of the land and Gov. Herschler said the question was, "Will Wyoming become the energy breadbasket of the nation or an energy colony of the nation?" Wyoming citizens frequently say they feel like a small band guarding a treasure from invading marauders.

The construction of uranium plants and strip mining has led to bitter confrontations between environmentalists and developers. And now the feeling expressed by former Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon in 1971 — "For heaven's sakes, don't come here to live" — has spread to Wyoming, even though the harsh winters are hardly hospitable.

While the state's peace is being disrupted, the struggle against the federal government has taken on both symbolic and real importance.

The State Senate created a commotion recently by voting to raise the speed limit to 65 miles an hour, because it is almost universally felt in the state that to go 55 on long, lonely straight stretches is both a waste of time and soporific. The proposal did not pass the House, Gov. Herschler believes, simply because the state would have had to forfeit $50 million a year in federal highway funds.

'Maze'

Regulations from Washington, the governor said, "are a lawyer's maze, designed to confuse and harass an adversary."

He said, for example, that while Wyoming had no mountain-top mining, he was under pressure to adopt rules and regulations on mountain-top mining.

"For the present, my solution for this nonsense has been to direct the Wyoming attorney general to ignore correspondence which continues in the same vein," he said. "But I know that I have not heard the last of it."

Those who know the governor say he is sincere but that his position is also good politics. Some growing towns in the state are refusing out of principle to take funds from the federal Environmental Protection Agency for water-treatment plants, even though they need the plants. State officials say that in much of the West similar expressions of alienation have taken on the status of a grass-roots revolt.

London: An Expensive City For U.S. Executives to Live In

NEW YORK (UPI) — Of all the civilized places that a U.S. executive can be sent by his company, London is about the most expensive to live in.

The American Management Associations say that London costs, on the average, at least 14 percent more than living in Washington.

Depending on one's tastes, it can be a lot more expensive than that. For example, drivers discover that gasoline costs 79 percent more in the British capital than in Washington.

Rents are high, too, with acceptable three-bedroom apartments ranging from the equivalent of $1,096 to $1,434 a month — plus about $87 a month for utilities, security and elevator charge.

Grocery and restaurant prices are 12 percent higher than in Washington and alcoholic beverages cost a third more. Subway and bus charges are 9 percent higher.

London has one saving grace, the association said: the service there is better than in Washington.

Art in France

Steinberg's Deceptive 'Essays'

By Michael Gibson

SAINT-PAUL-DE-VENCE, France (IHT) — Moliere's Bourgeois Gentilhomme was elated to discover he spoke prose. He aspired to a title, but there he found that the words that came out of his mouth already were titled. Saul Steinberg has been drawing and painting ever since some of us were in short pants, and showing it in galleries and even museums, but mostly he was associated with the indispensable book for the coffee table and clever drawings in The New Yorker. Now we discover that all along it was art — or something of that sort — and a new respect sets in.

The retrospective of his work at the Fondation Maeght at Saint-Paul-de-Vence (to April 30), aside from being a sentimental journey for some will prove deceptively entertaining for almost everyone. The deceptive quality arises out of his use of the cartoon idiom which is the imprinted signal for a chuckle — the little cartoon man with the Orphan Annie eyes and the zigzag profile tends to lighten all the statements with which he is associated. This is probably what Steinberg is referring to when he describes his work as "polite." But he is not only polite, he is detached, and his irony is one of polite detachment, that of the exile who has come to the conclusion that nobody has a native land and that life is a meander from A to B, from March to April, from Absurd to Nonsense — that is from any one random name for the unnameable to another.

Steinberg was born in what is randomly named Romania (in 1914) grew up in Bucharest, studied (architecture) in Italy, fled in a roundabout way to the United States at the outset of World War II, went to China, Egypt, Algeria, and Italy (again) with the Navy, since which time he enjoys the official benefits of an American passport with official rubber stamps, which is perhaps as much of a homeland as it is sensible to expect on this planet.

The randomness of names goes well with the America Steinberg discovered and in which clothes, attitudes and faces (as Steinberg sees them) compose a random bric-a-brac identity. Once we have added to this the encyclopedia of artistic styles (randomly viewed) we have all the external elements of Steinberg's world.

America as the melting pot has brought an infinite number of mutually exclusive self-evident truths face to face. While this may be unsettling for most people, it is not essentially new to the Jewish immigrant who has lived among strange and sometimes hostile self-evident truths.

Anyway, Steinberg arriving in America found there a new zoo of truths, attitudes, names and trivia parading as gospel, which he felt obliged neither to imitate nor refute in order to protect himself.

This together with his sensibility and wit made him the perfect observer of cultural idiosyncracies, the universal outsider whose satirical eye never shines with derision. In addition to which Steinberg tends to be a wild-blooming logician rather than an ethnologist. The only continuity in his work is the line, as in one drawing where a single horizontal line crosses the whole page. It begins (on the right) as a railway bridge, becomes the edge of a table, a clothesline, the base of a building (seen upside down) from an upper-story window, the Venetian water line, the horizon of the desert (with pyramid), part of a geometric demonstration and finally a line emerging from a pen held by an ideogrammatic Buddha. This is an excellent example of the sort of mobility that allows Steinberg to walk his own line no matter which way the horizon tilts.

As for external diversity, it is perfectly typified by those drawings in which each character (there are 17 of them in one) is rendered in a different graphic style.

On the whole the quality is epigrammatic, with both the humor (good or ferocious) and the melancholy of the epigram. To ask if it is art is to ask if the Greek Anthology is poetry. The answer is that it is a language on its own that will give people the feel of the daily life of our time once all the minutiae that make up this daily life have turned to dust. The lightness of an age is its most volatile element, and it often comes as a surprise that the Greeks had wit quite like our own and did not communicate in the sort of language that serves as dialogue in Cecil B. De Mille movies. The future may enjoy knowing that our age was not only that of portentous architecture (for instance) but also of hosts of people who viewed such architecture with the affectionate derision Steinberg devotes to the Chrysler Building. Both the affection and the derision are essential, because their combination is the only warrant of the humanity of our age, that is, of its desire to recognize the human behind all the more bizarre forms and to compel it to emerge into some more appropriate language.

So ultimately Steinberg is an essayist of sorts, a moralist whose every drawing is worth ten thousand words, a demonstrative logician, a mirror held up to nature, a droll and bitter visionary. He is Saul Steinberg.

Saul Steinberg

Steinberg's "Eastern Mask": Polite detachment.

Frozen Food

Guerard Joining the Cold War

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, March 23 (IHT) — After two years of trial and error, Michel Guerard is coming out of the deep freeze. The sprightly, witty, inventive Prince of Nouvelle Cuisine and King of Cuisine Minceur is about to rock the gastronomic world again.

On April 17, the first of a series of Guerard-designed frozen dishes and frozen sauces, manufactured by Findus, go on sale in 30 Paris supermarkets and specialty grocers.

This week the sharpest tongues of the French press gathered for a sampling aboard the river restaurant Lefebvre, moored near the Eiffel Tower. The four initial cooked dishes were presented in between Guerard-label champagne and Guerard-label armagnac:

• *Terrine de rascasse du Nord*, supposedly a North Atlantic cousin of the Mediterranean rascasse used in bouillabaisse. A medallion of fish mousse, pale ivory perked up with specks of carrot and green peas, served warm in a sea of watercress sauce. Visual appearance: excellent. The mousse: too bland for this crowd, bored with the baby-food texture that has been fashionable the last few years. Unanimity on the full-bodied sauce — a happy color of spring and the taste of cress fresh and strong — and a clamor for it to be marketed on its own.

• *Filets de merlan* (whiting) napped with a julienne of vegetables, discreetly saffroned. A for effort. The look corresponds to that of dishes in modish Paris restaurants. The slivers of vegetable maintain their individuality. Main carp: Turbot would have been nicer than whiting, but big business demands obeisance to budget.

• *Terrine chaude de volaille, sauce aux cepes et au girolles.* This was more like it. Real bites of diced chicken and vegetable in the light chicken mousse. Aroma of forest mushrooms, miraculously intact. A hint of armagnac in the sauce. Everybody seemed to forget that the stylish little hors d'oeuvre had been kept on ice six months before being dropped, still in its plastic sack, into a pot of boiling water.

• *Fricassee de poulet au vinaigre et au poivre vert.* Good-sized chunks of chicken had been gently browned before being cooked in a reduction of robust red wine and fine vinegars and aromatized with green peppercorns. Oven heating is required to bring it back to life from its frozen state. The style of the dish is regional with a Guerard twist on the traditional. Reactions were mixed and rabidly partisan. My hand went up in favor.

Fresh noodles were served to sop up the "old-fashioned" sauce. "This is the kind of dish that is reassuring to the French," Guerard said. "We will be moving more in this direction."

Guerard's involvement with freezing on an industrial scale happened at a small lunch at the three-star Paris restaurant Taillevent in spring of 1976. Among the guests was Pierre Liottard-Vogt, president of Nestle, the parent company of Findus.

Would Guerard care to try his hand at cooking for the cold wave that inevitably is part of France's future? queried Liottard-Vogt.

Findus Contract

Guerard, curious and creative about all aspects of kitchen chemistry, is smart enough to leave business to a businessman. His commercial mentor is Claude Jolly, a former textile executive with a Walter Mitty streak who under the name of Claude Lebey writes the food column for the French weekly newsmagazine L'Express. Jolly auctioned U.S. rights to Guerard's book "Cuisine Minceur" for $100,000 to William Morrow and developed Guerard's Comptoir Gourmand, a gastronomic boutique whose pilot shop on Place de la Madeleine in Paris will soon be expanded into a chain.

With Findus, he negotiated a contract which has made his protege the most rewarded chef in France, and certainly the most envied. The U.S. firm that bid double was turned down, for fear that the Guerard name would be cashed in on without enough say in the final product. (However, since Nestle controls Stouffer's in the United States, Guerard dishes eventually may land on American TV lap trays.)

From October, 1976, a Findus brigade of chefs and a team of research technicians have been making monthly descents upon Guerard's gourmet retreat in southwest France. Every fortnight in between, Guerard has been traveling north to the Findus labs in Beauvais.

"I soon learned I knew almost nothing about freezing," Guerard said in his office behind the Comptoir Gourmand.

Cooked dishes offered problems and surprises. A cooked dish when frozen undergoes alterations for six months, after which it is stabilized for the next year and a half to two. He gave a resume of some of the unexpected things he met.

Oily fish such as salmon or mackerel and fatty meats such as certain types of pork and duck develop a rancid taste. Fresh herbs taste dried or rotten and also lose their subtlety unless specially treated according to the imposed conditions. Lyophilization did not help. The solution was to infuse them in oil.

25 Recipes

The whiting in the *merlan a la julienne de legumes* in the first months of experimentation gave off water, which made the sauce too fluid. The celery in the julienne absorbed the salt of the fish and became inedible until it was cooked in butter separately before being tossed with the other vegetables.

Citrus fruits have a tendency to degenerate, producing a taste like ether.

Of 40 Guerard recipes, Findus has retained 25 for further development. A hollandaise is almost ready and a cheese souffle is still under testing. In marketing tests, peasant dishes are proving more popular than *nouvelle cuisine*. A cassoulet is on the agenda. Guerard is particularly fond of a southwest *daube des bonnes femmes*, a long-simmered stew of pork, lamb, cabbage, white beans, and tomatoes.

There are high hopes for a bouillabaisse of *morue* (cod), a recipe which brought great response from viewers of Guerard's fortnightly television program.

The dishes that go on sale in a few weeks are priced at 20 and 24 francs (about $5 and $6) in packets whose portions will serve two and include a plastic sachet of sauce. Sauces when sold apart are priced at 8 francs.

Around the Galleries

Paris

Queffurus, Vito Tongiani, Regis Deparis, Jean Bataile, Fondation Nationale des Arts Graphiques et Plastiques, 11 Rue Berryer, Paris 8, to April 8.

Four very different painters presented by their characteristic works, thus Queffurus by his brown and hazy world suffused with a fascinating light; Tongiani, an admirer of the French classics (Poussin in particular) with paintings that use the subdued idiom of that age and adapt it to a modern statement that is monumental and warm; Deparis, a demolisher, with visions of hideous old dames sitting on Riviera balconies, jowly, warty, red-skinned as though they had been flayed, and rendered in relief on the canvas; and Bataile with repetitive post-photographic work that comes out rather pale in this company.

* * *

Kitty Klaidman, Galerie Farideh Cadot, 11 Rue du Jura, Paris 13, to April 17.

Klaidman's watercolors and collages though prompted, she says, by a view of Mediterranean nature, appear detached from any visible reference. The collages — thin strips of silk, sometimes with fluffed edges, sparely set down together with lines in watercolor in a predominantly white space — are the more recent works. The watercolors are less free, but reflect authority in formal organization. One suspects that the artist is attempting to break away form this type of work which, while it represents a form of strength, is also limiting.

The collages, on the other hand, have an apparent randomness about them (though this in itself is another approach to formality) that is more in the line of a certain minimal modernity.

* * *

Hugo Duchateau, Galerie Isy Brachot, 35 Rue Guenegaud, Paris 6, to May 12.

Duchateau (born in Belgium in 1938) plays around with the ambiguity of the artist's media. An obvious scribble of lines, somewhat like a ball of red and blue wool, becomes an object by the mere addition of a shadow underneath it. A pencil line changes in character because a realistically drawn pencil is added on the end of it and both line and pencil are given a shadow. In another drawing a sagging line is presented as propped up on two upright pieces of paper like a bent twig. In each case the line is obviously a line and not a twig, the other objects being rendered with careful, almost photo-realist precision.

* * *

Avati, Galeria Sagot-Le Garrec, 24 Rue du Four, Paris 6, to March 31.

Avati's black mezzotints in color all use the principle of a jet black ground on which the object he depicts stands out in strongly lit, simplified colored forms. A bunch of radishes, fruit, a decanter, a loaf of bread. The result is chic, intelligent, strong but formal.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Brussels

Art Nouveau-Liberty, Horta House, Rue American, Brussels, to March 31.

Liberty in the context of this exhibition has commercial rather than rhetorical significance. Materials and decorative objects from the famous London store produced between 1875 and 1914, and considered the most characteristic of the Art Nouveau style, are shown in the perfect setting for them, an Art Nouveau house built as his own home by Victor Horta, one of the first and best known architects of the movement. He and Henri van de Velde both used Liberty materials and designs of the period for their interior decoration; many of the fragments and swatches of material framed and hung as minor works of art are from museum collections in Brussels and elsewhere. Some were designed by William Morris and the small group of artists and craftsmen who worked together at the Merton Abbey atelier that flourished briefly during the new art period, other are the work of Liberty's own designers in their own workshop. Motifs linger over stylized allegorical subjects or flower patterns, all in the fluid, densely patterned scrollwork of Art Nouveau fashion, with colors tending to the favored dreamy blues and greens and faded rose, refined and restrained. A prophetic anachronism shows up in one framed fragment produced toward the end of the 19th century in a triple row of pink poppies set neatly apart on plain background weave, without the usual interlacing of foliage and pattern, that could easily be vintage Warhol in his flower phase.

* * *

Michel Seuphor, drawings, collages, assemblages, Galerie Abras, 72 Coudenberg, Brussels, to April 4.

Born in Antwerp, Michel Seuphor has lived most of his life and built his reputation as writer and artist in Paris. His strict, uncluttered compositions of geometric symbols on printing paper covered with patiently drawn horizontal lines bisecting the entire surface of the paper are a kind of contemporary constructivism, though Seuphor's art is not a cold and withdrawn geometry. The neat scattering of cutout circles and squares in bright colors, the trellis-work of white bars breaking through the stark black ink, a phrase of beautifully elegant Hebrew script drawn as precise design across the background of black lines, soften the meticulous abstructions with a streak of authentic poetry. A show of quality in a pristine new gallery.

* * *

Jorg Madlener, and Gnoli, Galerie Farber, Rue Ravenstein 5, Brussels, to April 30.

Madlener, a German artist working in Brussels, has moved from the firmly charcoaled outlines of human anatomy he once used to drive boldly across white paper, to watercolor, pastel and paintings. These large, impressionistic horse and rider paintings seize on the swirl of movement created by cavalier and mount in a blur of speed and action, with a foreleg stretched at full gallop, a hunched rider, swinging stirrup emerging as no more than a fleeting glimpse. Colors are soft and self-effacing, lightly brushed in, but through the screen of hazed color the horses are real animals, more solidly fleshed out and identified than their masters.

Upstairs in the same gallery are drawings done by Domenico Gnoli before he took to the obsessively detailed studies of everyday objects: these have rarely been shown before and are well worth studying. Densely crosshatched compositions, small and carefully planned to take shape slowly through a mass of tiny line strokes and shading, there are portraits of Nina the Procurer, a fat woman with several chins, frizzed hair and shrewd eyes; a sad woman seated on a park bench; a man at dinner alone; an exhausted woman market vendor resting amid the detritus of the day; all shadowed with melancholy but too well drawn to be depressing.

* * *

Giron, paintings, Galerie Baron Steens, 461 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to April 12.

An artist who used to concentrate on sad clown subjects has given freer rein to his imagination and produced a wider collection of nude portraits, surreal compositions, cats, with a slightly sardonic romanticism; at least, one assumes the picture-book touches are tongue-in-cheek. Giron draws meticulously and well, his work is never slapdash, his colors clear and sharp, with black used as a kind of exclamation mark. A lean black cat on the stairs of an empty house emphasizes the reddish-yellow shabbiness of peeling paint, uncarpeted stairs; a pale young woman in a stark black dress stares out with expressionless directness.

* * *

Anne Wolfers, Pierre Vanderborght, Rue Ravenstein 9, Brussels, to March 31.

A young artist exhibiting for the first time produces sensitive and sophisticated work in this modest show of etchings. She aims for vibrant movement in some, with a strong hint of Bacon influence emerging, especially in the drawings of dogs; there's a tendency to overdo deep shadow in order to emphasize other elements. Portraits of her father and of an elderly woman asleep in a chair, a woman caught at a moment of unrestrained laughter, almost a cry, are drawn with sharp observation and confident maturity. It is in her use of color that a powerful individuality comes through most strongly: a woman sitting up in bed to take a cup of tea, luxuriously pampered by a mass of pillows and quilts, is bathed in an extraordinary luminosity of red, cosily intimate and disturbingly enclosed at the same time. Even more eerie is the drawing of a woman in a quilted box, not specified as a coffin in the title but one wonders what else it could be, infused with the same claustrophobic crimson stain.

—RONA DOBSON

The Art Market

Specialized Sales Boom in Paris

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 23 (IHT) — A change is becoming perceptible on the Paris market. At last French auctioneers appear to have realized that the way to make a sale attractive to international buyers — or even richer buyers from France who consider their time to be valuable — is to increase the number of specialized sales.

These have been standard procedure in London for the last 20 years but exceptional in Paris, where they have been blossoming over the last few weeks. Last week a young auctioneer, Henri Gros, was conducting a sale entirely devoted to the drawings and paintings of Henri-Joseph Harpignies (1819-1916), one of the masters of French romanticism. The catalog was not richly illustrated, which the auctioneer could hardly afford, but had been properly dispatched. The drawings sold well in the 1,500-to-8,000-franc range to a room packed with private buyers and the handful of dealers who have an interest in such work.

This week there were more specialized sales. On Monday, Pierre Cornette de Saint-Cyr, who systematically tries to hold categorized sales, teamed with colleagues Michel Boscher and Antoine Gossart to hold a joint sale of 20th-century paintings. Given the traditional jealousies in the profession this is no mean feat. The result was satisfactory if not staggering. Two drawings by Amedeo Modigliani, one finely drawn but too faint to be truly attractive, and the other unexciting, respectively sold for 21,670 and 33,770 francs. A banal painting looking like a picture postcard sketchily done by Paul-Desire Trouillebert (1829-1900) reached a whacking 77,570 francs, and a late abstractionist composition of little interest in red, blue and black by Serge Poliakoff sold for 74,270 francs, a fair price.

Studio Lourmel

Detail from catalog cover representing a Sevres coffee set, circa 1793.

Wednesday, it was the turn of the Philippe Couturier, Jean-Paul Couturier and Raymond de Nicolay auctioneering group to hold a sale of delightful porcelain. This group has been making a remarkable effort not only to put together specialist sales, chiefly of French decorative arts, but also to improve the quality of its catalogs.

The jacket of Wednesday's catalog illustrates part of a coffee service made at Sevres around 1793: Each cup, saucer or cream jug is decorated with a different bird in gold medallion set off by the otherwise deep blue ground. The photograph, directly inspired by the style of Connaissance des Arts' brilliant staff photographer Roger Guillemot, makes it one of the year's most attractive sales catalogs. This may explain, at least in part, the high price achieved for this 16-piece coffee set: 34,120 francs.

One may wonder why the trend toward specialized sales should not have started earlier and above all why it does not generalize now. This same week Paris provided a striking case of mismanagement with regard to the goods available for sale on this side of the Channel.

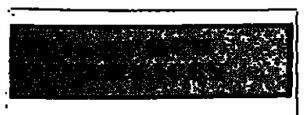
On Tuesday, a young auctioneer, Stephane Deurbergue, was conducting a typically Parisian mixed sale, the balance of which could in no way begin to attract an international attendance. It started off with some old-master drawings and unsigned paintings: continued with a few pieces of Chinese porcelain followed by many more lots of porcelain and faience from various European countries: then proceeded with a sundry assortment, from Napoleon III oil-cruet to 18th-century boxes: dispatched a small contingent of 16th-century painted enamel plaques, boxes and dishes, many in dilapidated condition and some of a dubious nature: peaked with three Limoges champleve enamels of the 13th century, sputtered on with a few carvings and petered out with furniture.

The three items that mattered in that sale were the three champleve enamels from Limoges, two reliquaries and a plaque from a Gospel binding. These are objets d'art of a kind that appears on the market twice a year these days, if that.

Deurbergue advertised them as best he could. He illustrated them in color in his sale catalog and got the French monthly Connaissance des Arts to give them a presale write up in the March issue, including the rather inflated estimates of 400,000 francs for the better reliquary and 500,000 for the plaque (plus the 10 percent sale charge). None of that helped. Overestimated and, above all, lost in that irrelevant, unglamorous context, the two star pieces remained ignominiously unsold at 292,770 and 352,770 francs.

Today, by mere coincidence two more good champleve enamels a pyx and a cross, followed by some medieval ivories were being sold at Drouot, this time by the Ader-Picard-Tajan group. The cross, which was fairly good, brought 50,070 francs and the pyx, not so fine, made 20,340, nothing to write home about. Had the medieval and Renaissance objets d'art in the two auctions been added up — and possibly supplemented by related items sold piecemeal in the past three or four months at Drouot — Paris might have staged quite a good auction that would have attracted the international buyers who were so conspicuously absent at the Deurbergue sale.

True the latest outburst of specialized sales indicates growing awareness of the problem among Paris auctioneers. Next Wednesday, an outstanding sale of French decorative art from the 17th to the 19th centuries will be held by the Ader-Picard-Tajan group, which has produced a marvelous catalog.



FRANCE-PARIS
ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
7 rue Auguste-Vacquerie, Paris 16e
(Metro: Kleber, George V, Boile; bus: Boile)
SUNDAYS: SUNG EUCHARIST 10:30.
with Sunday School & Creche
Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingstone, 720.22.51.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
Episcopal - Anglican
Interdenominational Congregation
SUNDAY, 9:30 and 11:00
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.
Tel.: 359-17-90. Metro: George-V & Alma-Marceau.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH
86 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison, Western Suburbs. Sunday Worship 10 a.m. S.S. 11 a.m. Service in English. Dr. David House, Pastor. Tel.: 966.36.32.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS
Interdenominational
Church School 10 a.m. Worship 11 a.m.
65 Quai d'Orsay (7e) Metro: Invalides, Alma-Marceau. Bus 63 at door
Thomas E. Duggan, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH
"Fundamental Truth and warm fellowship."
13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, Paris-6e,
Mo. St.-Sulpice. Sunday worship 9:45 a.m.
Rev. A. Sommerville, Tel.: 578-27-18.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory
in Oberursel An der Heide, 33
English Masses in Oberursel.
Sat. 5:15 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m.
English Mass in Frankfurt, Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache, 1:15 p.m.
Priest Fr. Ernst Beck, Phone 06171-52547.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: H-3 VANTAGE Press, 516 W 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

LILIAN WHITTEKER
"The American Lady of Montbazon"
recently passed away at the Chateau de la Bourdaisière at the age of 98
Born in the U.S. in 1881. From 1923, she lived at the Chateau de Montbazon in Touraine.
She mostly painted bouquets of flowers, both abstract and figurative, remarkable for their richness, their gaiety and originality of design.
She was a recipient of the Prix Gemmail and her paintings hang in numerous collections all over the world.

AUCTION SALES

Sotheby's LONDON
FOUNDED 1744
FINE JEWELS
Thursday 12th April, 1979, at 11 am

An emerald and diamond pendant, c. 1840

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.,
34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Telephone: (01) 493 8080 Telex: 24454 SPBLONG
Telegrams: Abinitio, London

PARIS

La plus grande vitrine d'art et d'antiquité en France.

Galerie Hervé Odermatt
8 bis, rue du Fg-St-Honoré, Paris-8e - Tél. 266.92.58
Jafar Islah
du 20 mars au 10 avril

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach - beverly hills
Exhibition
BALARIN
Sculptures
2, avenue matignon
Tél. 225.70.74
mon. thru. sat. 10 am. - 7 p.m.
—and—
Hotel George V
GANTNER - SEBIRE
31, av. George V - 723.54.00
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

GALERIE DEBRET
28 Rue La Boetie - 75008 Paris
IBERÊ CAMARGO
March 7 - March 30.

GALERIE LA CAVE
7, rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e - 265.40.66
Johannes TEN CATE
(1858-1908)
pastels, gouaches, oils
March 21 to April 30.

LONDON
LEFEVRE GALLERY:
CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS
30 Bruton St., London W.1.
Tel.: 01-493 1572.
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.00 — Sats. 10-1.00

CHANDE GALLERY
6, Cork St, London, W.1.
01-734 4626
The Spanish Artist
HIDALGO
Chinese Laquer on canvas
Until 27 March
Mon.-Fri.: 10-5.30; Sats.: 10-1.

THACKERAY GALLERY
18, Thackeray St, Kensington Sq., London, W.8. Tel. 01-937 5883
JAMES MORRISON
Landscapes of Scotland
Until 11 April
Tues.-Sats. 10-6

ALWIN GALLERY
9-10 Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.1.
01-499 0314.
London's Leading Sculpture Gallery

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
		— A—A—A —									
39½	29⅛	ACF	2.10		6.6	7	80	32⅜	32	32	— ⅜
23⅜	15½	AMF	1.24		7.5	7	175	16¾	16½	16⅝	
32⅜	16⅛	AM Intl	.28		1.4	8	325	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅜
14¾	8⅞	APL	1		10.		39	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
48¾	33⅜	ARA	1.64		4.3	8	8	38¼	38	38	
31⅜	19	ASA	1		3.9		346	25⅞	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48		4.1	5	65	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
40	29	AbbiLb	1		3.1	13	558	33⅜	32½	32⅝	— ½
23¾	13⅜	AcmeC	1.20		6.6	6	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		1.1	5	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
13	10⅜	AdcEx	1.28e		11.		145	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	AdmMl	.20e		4.2	7	55	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
45⅞	34½	AemaLf	2.70		6.0	5	490	45½	45¼	45½	— ⅜
26¾	17⅜	Ahmans	1		4.5	4	166	22¼	21¾	22½	+ ⅛
4	2	Aileen					33	2½	2⅜	2½	
31⅜	23⅛	AirPrd	.60		2.1	10	832	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
26¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1		5.0	10	7	20	20	20	
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80		6.0	8	142	13½	13	13⅜	+ ¼
9½	7¾	AlaP	dpf.87		11.		13	8¼	8¼	8¼	
95¼	80¼	AlaP	pf	9	11.		z60	83½	82	82	— ½
112¼	97½	AlaP	pf	11	11.		z100	100½	100	100	
102	84½	AlaP	pf	9.44	11.		z120	87	87	87	+ ½
87¼	75	AlaP	pf	8.16	11.		z100	74½	d74¼	74½	— ½
18	14⅛	Alascos	1.40		9.2	7	11	15¼	15¼	15½	— ⅛
22¼	13½	AlaskIn	.66		3.5	13	66	19¼	19¼	19¼	
40¾	18⅛	Albany	1		2.4	11	73	u41		40¾	41 + ¼
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.5	11	8	8	8	8	
46¾	27½	Alberkn	1.20		3.0	9	19	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
38½	24½	AlcanA	2		5.3	5	812	38¼	37¾	37⅝	
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.40		5.9	5	7	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Alexdr	.40		4.3	7	55	7	6¾	6¾	
26	14¾	AlgCo	1		4.3	7	55	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
15	5⅞	AllegAir			6	4	421	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
29¼	18	Allis pf	1.87		7.9	7	279	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28		7.6	8	28	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
23⅜	21	AlgL pr	2.19		10.		20	21¾	21½	21½	
19	15¼	AlgPw	1.72		11.	8	286	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	13½	AllenGp	1		5.7	7	25	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
35	20⅞	Allergan	.50		1.9	11	39	26	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
44¾	27⅜	AlldCh	2		6.1	8	450	33¾	33	33	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	AlldMnt	.80		6.9	7	7	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
16¾	10⅜	AlldPd	.60		4.2	36	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
28	19¾	AlldSir	1.50		6.8	5	155	22¼	21¾	22	+ ⅛
38⅛	25¼	AlltCh	1.70		5.3	5	107	32¼	32⅛	32¼	
16⅞	10⅛	AlrAu	.60b		4.7	8	43	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a		4.1	8	4	17½	17½	17½	
56¾	38⅝	AlcoA	2.40		4.4	6	768	55⅝	54½	54⅝	— ⅜
21	13½	AmlSug	1		5.6	161	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
53¼	32⅜	Amax	2.20		4.4	12	169	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
50	38¾	Amax	pf	3	6.3		26	47½	47¼	47½	+ ½
20⅞	13¼	Amcord	1.20		6.4	6	77	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.32		6.6	5	10	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
41⅜	31	Amrc	pf2.60		7.5		z100	51½	51½	51½	+1
33¼	23¼	AHess	1b		3.1	9	971	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
75	55½	AHes	pf3.50		5.2		34	68¼	67⅜	67⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	9¼	AmAir	.40		3.4	3	41	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅜	AmAir	wt				145	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
22⅜	19¼	AAir	pf	2.18	11.		22	19½	19¼	19¼	
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b		8.2	6	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
53	44	ABrnds	4		7.6	7	137	52¾	51¾	52⅜	+ ⅛
25½	22⅛	ABrd	pf1.70		6.8		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ½
31½	30⅝	ABrd	pf2.75		8.8		343	31¼	31¼	31¼	
30¼	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67		8.8		462	u30½	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
43¼	32⅜	ABdcst	1.20		3.4	7	728	35	34⅝	34⅞	
20½	13⅜	ABldM	.70		4.8	7	13	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
43⅜	34½	AmCan	2.80		7.6	6	73	37¾	37	37	— ½
4⅞	2½	ACentry					22	4	3⅞	4	
46	17¼	ACredt	1.30		2.8	10	57	45⅞	45¾	45¾	
32⅞	23¾	ACyan	1.60		6.1	8	273	26¼	26⅛	26¾	+ ⅛
13¾	8	AmDistl					23	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
36	22⅝	ADT	1.08		4.4	9	141	24⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
11¾	7¼	ADualVt	.84a		8.5		10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
27¾	20¼	AElPw	2.16		10.	10	363	21⅞	21½	21¾	— ⅛
40¾	27¾	AmExp	1.60		5.3	7	1250	30¾	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	8¼	AFamil	.60		4.5	7	226	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
23½	19	AGIBd	1.96e		9.4		34	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.95e		11.		9	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
29¾	22¼	AGnIns	1		3.7	4	195	27⅜	27½	27½	— ⅛
36¾	28⅞	AGIn	pf1.80		5.3		15	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
29½	23	AGIn	pf3.50		13.		7	27	27	27	
13	9¾	AHeritLf	.48		4.2	8	38	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	12	AmHoist	1		3.3	6	136	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
37¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40		5.3	12	756	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
32¾	23	AmHosp	.68		2.7	11	333	25¼	25½	25½	— ⅛
13¾	6⅞	AminvsI	.30		2.6	15	854	11⅝	9⅝	11⅜	+ 1¾
35⅜	18	AMI	.80		2.9	10	279	28½	27¼	27¾	— ⅜
8	4	AmMotrs			6	6025	u 8½		7⅝	8½	+ ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3		7.5	7	102	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a		6.2	27	16	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
53½	35½	AStand	2.60		6.0	6	178	43¾	43½	43½	— ¼
140	95	A Std	pf4.75		4.3		9	114¾	113¾	114¼	—1
9⅜	6	ASterl	.32		4.4	9	32	7¼	7¼	7¼	
53⅜	29½	AmSirs	2.24		4.2	8	278	u53¾		53¼	53¾
64¼	58½	ATT		5	8.1	8	1219	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	— ½
67⅜	61½	ATT	pf	4	6.1		6	66⅜	65⅝	65⅞	— ⅜
49⅝	43¾	ATT	pf	3.64	7.8		76	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
50¾	44⅜	ATT	pf	3.74	7.9		255	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
12⅜	10¼	AWatWk	.84		7.8		76	10⅞		10¾	
18¾	14⅜	AWat	pf1.43		8.9		z2030	16	16	16	+ ⅛
23¼	15½	Ameron	1		5.2	6	19	19⅛	19	19¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40		3.3	5	37	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80		5.7	9	117	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	
20⅝	15⅝	Amfac	1.20		6.4	6	21	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
46	25½	AMP	Inc	.76	2.3	12	550	33¾	32½	32¾	
16½	12	Amprce	.60		4.2	7	6	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
19⅜	10⅜	Ampex			11		168	16¾	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅝	AmrepCo			13		6	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Amstar	1.35		7.4	14	845	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
8	6⅜	Amst	pf	.68	9.9		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72		4.7	7	32	36½	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
31⅜	24⅜	AnchrH	1.60		6.0	5	204	27¾	26⅝	26⅞	
26	18⅜	AndCkv			4.9	7	34	20⅜	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30		4.9	7	128	6¼		6¼	
13¼	7	Ankter	.32		2.7	7	9	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
36⅜	13½	Apache	.50		1.9	8	123	26¾	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
2½	8¼	ApldDig					8	146	10¾	10¾	
11	4	AppiMg					9	18	8	7⅝	8 + ⅛
26⅜	17½	ArcaitaC	.96		4.0	7	28	24	23¾	23¾	
34⅜	28¾	Arcata	pf 2		5.9		3	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅜
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		1.2	10	351	17	16¾	17	
11¾	5⅛	ArcticEnt			7		192	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
21¾	18¾	ArizPS	1.88		9.3	6	517	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
11¾	10½	AriPpl	10.70		10.		z20	106⅛	106½	106⅛	
18½	10	ArkBst	.60b		5.5	5	x26	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
36½	28⅜	ArkLGs	2.20		6.1	8	57	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRlty					127	2½	2	2	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Armada				8	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36		6.4	5	271	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
30½	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10		7.4		37	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ½
56½	50½	Armcr	pf4.75		9.2		z100	51½	51½	51½	+1
21⅜	14⅜	ArmstCk	1		6.1	7	344	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20		5.5	4	50	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	15¾	AroCorp			4.3	7	71	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅞	ArmstrE	.20r		1.5	5	84	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	12	Arvin	1		6.8	4	104	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
37	22¼	Arvin	pf	2	8.0		36	25⅜	25	25	
20⅜	13⅜	Asarco	.40		2.0	12	1136	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
43⅜	31	AshlOil	s	1.60	3.8	7	984	43	42⅜	42½	— ⅛
25⅜	15¼	AsdDG	1.50		8.6	7	81	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
21	13	Athlone	1.20		6.0	5	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
23⅞	17¾	AtlCyEl	1.74		9.2	9	61	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
63¼	44⅝	AtlRich	2.80		4.5	9	940	61⅜	61¼	61¾	+ ⅜
75½	54	AtlRc	pf2.80		3.8		64	74½	73¼	73¾	+ ¼
14¾	9½	AtkaCp					66	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅜
34⅜	26⅝	AutoDta	.52		1.7	15	325	30⅜	30	30⅛	
35	18⅛	Avco	1		4.5	7	733	23	22¼	22¾	— ⅜
70	42	Avco	pf 3.28		6.8		8	47½	47	47	
87½	69	Avco	pf 4.20		7.2		15	60	58	58	— ½
19½	12¾	Avery	.52		3.1	9	7	17⅝	17	17	
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.80		4.1	7	341	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
63	45⅝	Avon	2.60		5.5	12	501	47⅝	47¼	47¼	— ¼
		— B—B—B —									
3	1⅛	BT Mfg					55	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11⅜	5⅜	Bache	.40a		4.7	5	125	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
38¾	25⅝	Bakrint	.44		1.1	14	727	u39½	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	14⅛	BaldwU	1.20		5.1	6	47	23⅜	23½	23⅝	
37	25⅝	BldU	pf 2.06		5.6		7	35¼	35	35	— ¼
28⅝	20⅜	BallCp	1.20		5.6	6	10	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
71¾	18⅜	BallyMf	.10		.2	26	1018	67⅛	65½	66	— ⅝
27⅜	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28		9.2	7	36	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
53½	46	Balt	pfB4.50		9.7		z100	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
26¼	17⅝	BanCal	.92		4.8	5	22	19¼	19	19¼	
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.60		4.3	8	132	14½	14¼	14¼	
31⅜	17⅜	BangPnt	.60		2.9	4	23	20⅞	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
42½	25	BanP	pf	2	7.9		7	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅜
38	30¾	BnkNY	2.40a		7.5	5	12	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	12⅜	BkofVa	1.04		7.5	5	1156	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
29⅜	21⅜	BnkAm	1.10		4.3	7	936	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
40	32⅜	BankTr	3		8.5	6	83	35½	35¼	35⅛	
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		1.0	12	30	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
30½	21¼	Barber	1.60		5.5	10	14	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	10¾	BardCR	.32		2.5	10	125	13⅜	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
28	17⅞	BarnsGp	1		4.1	7	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	14⅜	BarryW	s.44		2.5	10	24	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
48⅜	32½	BatlSMf	.80		1.3	42	3	61	61	61	
54⅛	32¼	Bausch	1.72		4.1	8	121	43⅜	41½	41½	+ ⅛
49¾	33⅜	BaxTrv	.50		1.3	14	237	38⅞	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	BayColP				11	77	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	18¾	BaySfG	1.96		9.9	8	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	
10⅜	7⅜	BaykCig	.48		5.1	6	5	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
33¾	24⅜	Bearing	.80		2.9	9	159	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
28¼	21⅜	BeatFd	1.28		5.8	8	383	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
58½	45⅝	BeatFr	pf3.38		7.3		10	46	45⅝	46	
25⅞	21¼	Beckm	.28		1.2	15	610	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
41	30⅝	BectnD	.84		2.6	11	764	33½	32½	32¾	— ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.6	8	159	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
7⅛	2⅞	Beker					375	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	24⅜	BelcoP	s .80		2.7	6	99	30¼	29¾	30	— ⅛
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44		6.3	5	8	23	23	23	
9	6⅛	BeldnH	.36b		4.7	7	13	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
23⅜	14⅜	BellHow	.96		5.6	8	47	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
9½	4¾	Bellind	.12a		1.6	5	140	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¼
56	47¼	BellCd	4.56		8.2	7	8	55¾	55¾	55½	
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40		6.8	6	8	23½	23½	23½	
43⅛	33½	Bendix	2.56		6.6	6	44	39⅜	38⅞	38⅝	— ⅛
46½	28⅝	BenfCo	1.80		7.9	5	37	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
51	40⅝	Benef	pf4.30		9.7		20	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
28⅜	23½	Benef	pf2.50		9.9		z90	26	25½	25½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2½	BengtB				9	85	3½	3⅜	3½	
9⅜	4½	BerkeyP				11	95	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
34¼	20½	BerthSt	.60		.6	9	322	27⅜	27	27⅜	— ⅛
27½	19¼	BethSt	1.40		5.9	5	824	24½	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
40⅜	29½	BigThr	.80		2.1	13	536	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅜
16¾	14½	Binney	.80		4.4	9	54	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
26⅜	17⅜	BisFSL	1		4.3	5	16	23	23	23	
21⅜	15¼	BlockDr	.68		3.2	12	1335	21¾	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
32	18⅜	BlairJn	1.28		4.7	6	13	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
17⅜	13¼	BlissL	1		6.3	7	124	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
26	19	BlckHR	1.36		6.0		27	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
26⅜	18¼	BlueB	1.60		6.1	6	86	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
9¾	4½	Bluebrd	.20		2.1	6	68	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4¼	BobbieBr				5	114	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
79¾	33⅛	Boeln	1.50		2.3	9	1423	66¾	65⅝	66	+ ⅛
44½	42	Boeln	wi				94	44¾	43⅜	44¼	+ ⅛
34¼	23½	BolseC	1.50		4.4	7	937	u34½		33¾	34⅛ + ⅜
31⅜	24⅜	Borden	1.72		6.5	6	505	26¾	26⅜	26½	— ⅜
34⅜	26	BorgW	2		7.0	5	53	28⅞	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
9⅜	3	Bormns	.05e		.7	6	7	7½	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
25⅞	22¼	BosEd	2.44		10.	8	20	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
93¾	82	BosE	pf8.88		11.		z100	83	83	83	— ½
12½	10½	BosE	pr1.17		11.		24	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
15	13	BosE	pr1.46		11.		100	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	9¾	BranIff	.36		3.3	5	334	11½	11	11	— ½
33½	20½	BraunC	.80		2.9	9	79	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
31¼	25	BrigSt	1.88		3.9	9	56	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
46⅜	29⅛	BrlsMl	1.44		4.1	11	504	34⅞	34½	34½	
46½	35½	BrlsMl	pf 2		5.2		2	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
27¾	13¾	BrlPet	.34e		1.5	10	1581	23¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
19½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08		5.9	8	23	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90		9.4	7	13	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
26¼	24¾	BkUG	pf2.47		9.5		6	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
23¾	12⅛	BwnShp	.80b		3.9	5	17	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
18½	7¼	Brown	.30		1.6	7	15	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
30	23⅛	BwnGp	1.80		7.4	5	39	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
16	11	BwnFer	.60		4.1	11	94	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80		5.6	6	258	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
34¼	27⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.2		118	29¾	29¼	29¼	
29⅞	19⅛	BrushW	1.60		5.6	7	20	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+ ½
21⅜	15¼	BucyEr	.88		4.6	7	422	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
36¼	22	BuffFo	1.80		6.2	7	26	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
15	10	Bundy	.88		7.5	5	22	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86		9.9		17	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	9½	BunkR	.50		2.3	7	142	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50		6.3		4	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
23⅜	14¾	Burlind	1.40		7.8	7	281	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.2	5	645	44½	42	43½	+1⅜
7¾	6⅝	BrlNo	pf.55		8.1		21	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		6.5		17	43¾	42	43¾	+2
23⅜	16	BurndV	.88		3.8	9	23	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
10⅜	2¼	BrnsRL	.20		6.2		264	3⅜		3¼	— ⅜
88	58⅜	Burrgh	2		2.8	11	754	70½	70	70¼	+ ¼
17½	14	Butlerin	s.80		4.6	7	48	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
15¾	6⅞	Buttes					55	10⅜	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —									
64¼	45	CBS		2.60	5.7	6	599	46¼	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	4¾	CCI				4	85	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
24	10	CI Rty	.10e		.4		195	23¾	22⅝	23½	— ⅜
37½	29	CIT		2.40	7.3	8	93	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅞	CNA Fn				4	341	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	13¼	CNA	pf 1.10		6.2		33	17¾	17½	17¾	
12⅝	9⅜	CNAI	1.08a		9.5		21	11¾	11¼	11¾	
55	44⅜	CPC		3

U.S. Bows to Protest Of Procurement Rule

By Art Pine and Jane Seaberry

WASHINGTON, March 23 (WP) — The Carter administration, reacting to heavy criticism, announced it has renegotiated provisions of its new multilateral trade pact that would have ended the practice of earmarking portions of the government's procurement business for small and minority-owned companies.

Under the change announced yesterday, which was approved formally by both the Common Market and Japan, small and minority-owned firms will continue to receive preference over large corporations and foreign companies in bidding on U.S. government contracts.

Initial disclosure of the original treaty provisions provoked a flurry of criticism from black leaders and small-business lobbyists. Years of hard-fought battles had preceded establishment of a special preference for minority-owned firms.

Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., a member of the House Small Business subcommittee and a leader of the Congressional Black Caucus, hailed the move as "a breakthrough," and said the shift would "diminish my opposition" to the trade pact when it comes up for Congress' approval.

Mr. Mitchell and Rep. Joseph Addabbo D-N.Y., chairman of the House minority enterprise subcommittee, were expected to schedule a news conference today to applaud the administration's decision. The two had arranged for hearings on the original proposal last week.

White House officials had estimated that the potential loss to minority-owned and small businesses as a result of the original version of the provision would amount to no more than $400 million out of the $18 billion or so in orders now going to those groups. Most big items were exempt.

However, Robert Strauss, Mr. Carter's special trade representative, conceded yesterday that the issue still was "a terribly difficult one in the minority community, and I can understand their concern." Total federal procurement orders amount to $90 billion a year.

Mr. Strauss said negotiators were able to persuade their European and Japanese counterparts to accept the revision with only minor concessions on the part of the United States. He declined to say specifically what those concessions involved, but sources said they included relatively modest breaks.

At the same time, however, officials said the United States has agreed to retain a portion of the original provision that will lift the current preference for businesses in sections of the nation that have surpluses of labor.

Rep. John LaFalce, D-N.Y., warned Mr. Strauss that, unless the small business concession was excluded, legislation implementing the trade pact would be in serious trouble in Congress.

China Urges Halts, Delay Of Projects

HONG KONG, March 23 (AP-DJ) — China has called for halts and postponements of some capital construction projects because its national economy is overextended, the official Xianhua (Hsinhua) news agency reported today.

The agency warned that unless the nation's overall capital construction plan is readjusted, China's modernization program will be jeopardized.

Although there has been speculation that China's national economy has been overextended, the report appears to be China's first acknowledgement of the problem.

The report said a survey showed national construction projects in 1978 totaled tens of thousands but concluded that "judging from our material and financial ability, they will not be completed for at least several years."

Details of projects to be stopped or postponed were not given.

The report said the call for stopping or postponing projects was unanimously supported by delegates to a national conference on capital construction currently being held in Peking.

Sheds 'Regional Bank' Role

BankAmerica Broadens Image

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23 (AP-DJ) — Bank of America, the world's largest bank, and its president, Alden Clausen, have a lot in common — both have labored long in the shadows of their New York counterparts.

Mr. Clausen, tired of Bank of America being considered a regional bank, once said he wanted to be more interesting, more provocative.

Whether or not he has become more provocative, his bank is drawing greater attention. Long the leading U.S. bank in assets, in 1977 Bank of America overtook Citicorp to become the No. 1 moneymaker as well. It has become the darling of analysts and bank-stock investors, and it is rapidly evolving from a paternalistic regional bank into an increasingly sophisticated international financial institution.

By most standards the big bank has been taking some giant steps forward. One milestone occurred in 1977 when BankAmerica finally out-earned hard-driving Citicorp, which had been the most profitable U.S. bank since 1971.

Wider Profit Gap

Last year BankAmerica, buoyed by strong consumer borrowing in a healthy California economy, widened the profit gap by raising operating earnings 30 percent over 1977 to $514.2 million, or $3.53 a share. Citicorp's operating profits, which consist largely of overseas earnings, rose 26 percent to $481.6 million, or $3.88 a share.

If there is any single key to BankAmerica's strength, it lies in its 1,100 branches in California — twice the number of its nearest competitor in the nation's strongest branch-banking state. These branches are the source of the relatively cheap and stable funds that are the foundation for the rest of the bank's activities.

BankAmerica has always been a "non-flashy, conservative bank," said Richard Fredericks, a bank analyst and partner in Montgomery Securities in San Francisco.

Through its network of nearly 400 FinanceAmerica offices across the United States and Canada, BankAmerica also is well positioned, along with Citicorp, which has a similar network, should some sort of nationwide consumer banking become a reality.

Overseas Expansion

Much of the bank's expansion effort in recent years has been overseas, an area of U.S. banking long been dominated by Citicorp. After a late start, BankAmerica overseas branches have reached 110, from 12 in 1960, second only to Citicorp, but profit growth of BankAmerica's overseas operations has continued to lag noticeably.

Mr. Clausen recently wound up a tour of China that helped cement relations with the Chinese and expand his bank's presence in Asia. The Chinese gave BankAmerica permission to open the first U.S. permanent representative office in Peking.

BankAmerica officials say the logical outcome of expanded relations would be arranging trade credits for China. Indeed, there have been rumors that Mr. Clausen has been negotiating for Bank of America to head a syndicate that would arrange a credit of as much as $1 billion for China. Other bank officials say a big deal is not imminent.

In general, overseas profits have not lived up to expectations. Critics blame this partly on decentralization, which was patterned on the sprawling California branch system and designed to put decision-making closer to the customers in the field.

Tip of the Iceberg

Officials concede decentralization has been expensive, but they say such costs are "only the tip of the iceberg insofar as any lag in overseas earnings growth is concerned." A spokesman for the bank feels the extra cost has been more than offset by its benefits, which include better service. In the foreign-exchange area, he says, overall operations have been increased "significantly" by expanding the New York activity and adding facilities in Chicago, Houston and Miami.

Internal critics complain that moves to decentralize certain banking operations and to acquire more-aggressive managers have eroded morale and perhaps the quality of some services.

In recent years, BankAmerica has recruited performance-minded professional managers to help the bank push more aggressively for new business. But a former senior official laments what he sees as the changing personality of the bank. "Initially, the Bank of America was like a big family," he said. "It commanded great loyalty."

U.S. Consumer Prices Up 1.2%

Sharpest Jump In 4½ Years

WASHINGTON, March 23 (IHT) — Led by food, fuel and housing, U.S. consumer prices surged 1.2 percent in February, seasonally adjusted, the largest monthly increase in 4½ years, the Labor Department said today.

The increase in the all-urban consumer price index, which covers about 80 percent of the population, compared with rises of 0.9 percent in January and 0.6 percent in December. It was the largest rise since a 1.3-percent increase in August, 1974.

Presidential economic advisor Lyle Gramley said the 1.2-percent rise in consumer prices was very discouraging. But Mr. Gramely and presidential inflation adviser Alfred Kahn said at a news conference they expect an eventual tapering off in inflation this year.

Mr. Gramley, a member of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, said the administration's projection of a 7.4-percent increase in consumer prices for the year now would be more likely to be too low rather than too high, but it is too early for a revision in that projection. At any rate, prices are not expected to rise by 10 percent or more this year, he said.

Mr. Gramley said there are contradicting signals at this point on whether total demand is growing at a slower rate.

Mr. Kahn said the administration has been debating for weeks whether the latest economic indicators require some tightening of either fiscal or monetary policies. Those discussions have taken no clear direction as yet, he said.

The latest price report does not alter the administration's belief that it will see signs of abatement in inflation, "although nobody can expect it next month," Mr. Kahn said.

The department said about three-fourths of February's jump was due to rising prices for food and beverages and housing. Food and beverage prices rose an adjusted 1.6 percent, the largest since a 1.8 percent rise in February, 1977, and following rises of 1.4 percent in January and 0.9 percent in December.

Prices for meats, poultry, fish and eggs rose a seasonally-adjusted 3.7 percent last month following an increase of 2.3 percent in January. Prices for dairy products rose 1.1 percent after rising 1 percent the month before. Fruits and vegetables prices rose 0.6 percent after rising 3.4 percent the month before.

Housing costs rose 1.3 percent after rising 0.6 percent in January and 0.5 percent in December. Mortgage interest costs increased 3.1 percent last month, prices for houses rose 1.3 percent and property insurance rose 1.5 percent.

Transportation costs rose an adjusted 1.1 percent after a 1.1 percent rise in January and a 1 percent rise in December, with the price of gasoline up 2 percent, matching January's increase.

The department also reported real spendable earnings declined 0.8 percent in February after a fall of 0.1 percent in January and were down 1.2 percent from a year earlier, according to preliminary figures.

NYSE Prices End Mixed But Turnover Still High

NEW YORK, March 23 (Reuters) — Worries about inflation and government scrutiny of profits left prices mixed in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today, a day after prices reached their best level in six months.

Traders wanted to be more liquid over the weekend with President Carter planning a speech and a news conference, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 1.56 to 859.75 but advancing issues outnumbered declines 755 to 672 as turnover slowed to about 33 million shares from 34.38 million traded yesterday.

Gulf Oil topped the active list, adding ⅛ to 27⅛8. A block of one million shares and another of 500,000 shares traded at 27¼.

Exxon lost ¼ to 52¼ in active trading.

A number of glamour and blue chip issues were weak. Du Pont eased ⅜ to 138½, IBM ¾ to 315, Eastman Kodak ⅜ to 64¾, and American Telephone ⅝ to 61⅝.

Dome mines was a standout surging 6⅛ to 97. It recently announced plans for a three for one split. Canal-Randolph was another big gainer, adding 4⅛ to 15.

Autos were weak. They reported a 13.1-percent drop in mid-March car sales.

Penn Central added ⅞ to 21⅝ as the second most active issue. Burlington Northern rose 1⅝ to 43⅛ and Chessie System ⅛ to 27⅞ but Union Pacific eased ¼ to 58.

A federal court refused to block the merger of Skil Corp. and Emerson Electric on a justice department request. Later, Skil holders approved the merger. Skil added 2⅝ to 30¼.

UV Industries added ⅞ to 33¾ and UV preferred jumped nine to 87.

The New York State Supreme Court rejected a bid by Sharon Steel Corp., an NVF Corp. subsidiary, to receive permission to vote its 1.4 million UV common shares at a special shareholder meeting. Sharon steel purchased the shares on March 7, which was after the Feb. 28 record date for eligibilty to vote at the meeting.

A&P Says 1979 fiscal fourth quarter was profitable before a $40 million provision for closing costs for stores and other facilities. The company said it plans to close 174 unprofitable stores and other operations and set up a $40 million reserve in the fiscal year ended Feb. 24 to cover the costs of the closings.

American Stock Exchange prices rose sharply in active trading. The market-value index ended at 176.80, up 1.52 after reaching a record high 176.92 earlier. The previous record of 176.87 was set last Sept. 13.

On the Chicago Board of Trade soybeans closed ½ cent lower to 1 cent higher.

CBOT Trade Under Study By Congress

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, March 23 (WP) — The heads of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission have been asked to appear before U.S. congressional investigators to discuss the recent attempt to corner the market in wheat.

The two are to testify Wednesday before the House Agriculture Committee's conservation and credit subcommittee, which oversees the federal commodity commission.

At the hearing, CFTC officials are expected discuss details of why they sought to halt trading in wheat futures last week for March delivery. That action was blocked by a lawsuit filed by the Chicago Board of Trade after a court hearing.

The congressional hearing was called at the request of the subcommittee's ranking Republican, Edward Madigan, who represents a rural Illinois district, including some of the biggest corn and soybean growing counties in the nation.

An aide to Rep. Madigan said Midwest farmers are worried that speculators are manipulating commodity futures traded on the CBOT.

The Board of Trade's vice chairman, Leslie Rosenthal, whom the CFTC identified as one of the speculators in last week's wheat crisis, yesterday denied any wrongdoing and said he would not resign from his post.

Boeing to Proceed With Twin-Jet 757

SEATTLE, March 23 (AP-DJ) — Boeing said the formal contract signing today in which Eastern Airlines ordered 21 new 757 aircraft signals the full production go-ahead for Boeing's latest twin-jet airliner.

The Eastern order, which is valued at about $580 million, follows an order ealier this month by British Airways for 19 of the aircraft. A Boeing spokesman said the two contracts fulfill Boeing's requirement that it have a major foreign and major domestic order for the new planes.

U.S. Aide Says OPEC Price Boost Likely

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, March 23 (NYT) — A senior U.S. official who spent last weekend conferring in London with representatives of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries says that OPEC will probably decide on new price

The coming OPEC meeting has evidently affected the timing of President Carter's planned speech on energy and the economy. It has tentatively been set for next Thursday.

Mr. Bergold told the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural resources said that representatives of OPEC with whom he had met "seemed to be saying that they will follow the market," but that would not necessarily be the spot market. Nor would there necessarily be a price statement made at the meeting.

Some industry executives and officials believe that OPEC will charge the price it had set for the fourth quarter in the second quarter of this year. That would raise the official price from $13.35 a barrel now to $14.55 on April 1.

Others have speculated that OPEC will raise the price 20 percent in the second quarter with no further increases this year. That would take the price to $16 a barrel.

Spot Oil Market Quiet

ROTTERDAM, March 23 (AP-DJ) — Spot crude oil markets, already weaker since the reappearance of Iranian oil, have gone quiet because of uncertainty over the outcome of Monday's meeting of the OPEC ministers in Geneva, market participants said. Spot crude changing hands is a small percentage of what it was a month ago.

Carter Gives Pledge to Act On Textile-Import Problem

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP-DJ) — President Carter yesterday gave his pledge to U.S. textile and apparel industry leaders and union officials that he would back government action on textile import problems.

After giving his personal endorsement to an earlier White House textile program which promised tighter enforcement of import restrictions, Mr. Carter told U.S. industry representatives that they should not use the import restrictions as a "crutch," said participants in a White House conference, in which trade negotiator Robert Strauss, Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, other cabinet members and several members of the Congress also participated.

Mr. Carter said the government will act to restrain imports, but the domestic producers must also act on their own to be more competitive in the United States and international markets.

One administration source said that the purpose of the conference was to satisfy U.S. textile and apparel manufacturers that the president's "finger-prints are on this program."

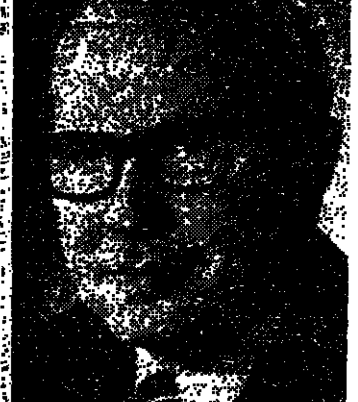
Global Evaluation

Mr. Strauss, at least temporarily, will head a cabinet-level group to oversee a continuing "global evaluation of textile and apparel imports from all countries." He will monitor what is being done to control imports, both from countries that already have bilateral agreements with the United States and from others, such as China, that have not yet accepted bilateral agreements.

The United States has already held two rounds of negotiations in Washington with Chinese representatives on proposals to limit textile imports from that country through quota arrangements. Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and other textile-exporting countries have had such bilateral agreements with the United States for many years.

Chief U.S. textile negotiator Michael Smith is expected to head a government mission that will go to Peking around April 11 for negotiations.

After earlier meetings with Mr. Strauss, industry spokesmen applauded the administration's textile program and indicated that they would support its efforts to win congressional approval for the international trade agreements the United States has been negotiating in Geneva.



George Bergland

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

The First National Bank of Chicago has appointed senior vice president **George Bergland** as general manager of its London branch and regional head for the United Kingdom and Ireland.

* * *

Hans-Eberhard Wollny, managing director of Alfred Teves GmbH, has been elected a vice president of ITT Europe.

* * *

Victor Reyter, formerly with Banque de Suez-Luxembourg, has been appointed to the board of Euroseas Securities Ltd. London as executive director, replacing Alastair Troup who is leaving for an appointment abroad.

Venezuela Sees 'Tar Belt' As Future Income Source

By Juan de Onis

CARACAS, March 23 (NYT) — Venezuela's new Christian Democrat Government, with oil-export income booming again, is backing a huge investment plan to increase oil production and refining.

The sharp increase in oil prices since Iran cut production has handed newly-elected President Luis Herrera Campins the financial resources to keep Venezuela's petrodollar boom going, but the high level of investments in industrial and agricultural projects, as well as foreign exchange needed to pay for soaring imports, calls for more oil. Exports are now at 2.1 million barrels a day.

Venezuela has seen its share of the world oil market decline as new sources developed in the Middle East and Africa. Proven reserves of 18 billion barrels have not increased since the nationalization of foreign companies here in 1974.

Thus, President Herrera Campins sees the big challenge to his administration as the development of the Orinoco "tar belt," a huge undeveloped area of heavy crude that requires new technology to become productive. The tar belt is one of the world's largest petroleum reserves, estimated at 160 billion barrels.

Venezuela's new Minister of Mines and Energy, Humberto Calderon Berti, is a petroleum engineer and geologist who is especially interested new technology to develop the Orinoco deposits.

Petroven, the state-owned oil company, has approved a $1.55 billion investment program this year. It includes the start-up of a $6 million pilot project for steam injection of the very heavy crude oil in the Orinoco field to test the possibility of economic production from the reservoirs. The next step would be daily production of 125,000 barrels based on steam-heating of the heavy oil to make it flow.

With Venezuelan crude oil now selling for $16 a barrel, Petroven's oil income is expected to rise from 38 billion bolivars (about $9 billion) last year to close to 50 billion bolivars this year.

Petroven sources said that the eventual development of the Orinoco tar oil would require a high-level agreement with the United States and oil companies on how to turn the heavy crude into refined products. The cost is so great that it will have to be shared by Venezuela and purchasing countries.

Slater Found Guilty In U.K. Court Appeal

LONDON, March 23 (AP-DJ) — A British high court today found financier James Slater guilty of offenses under the Companies Act involving £4 million to buy shares in his own company.

The court was considering an appeal by the British Department of Trade against the dismissal by City of London magistrates court of charges that Mr. Slater allowed Slater Walker Securities' money to be used for the purchase of shares in the company, which is prohibited in Britain.

The high court agreed that the case should go back for the magistrates to convict Mr. Slater, who had denied contravening the Companies Act. Mr. Slater's lawyers plan an appeal to the House of Lords.

3 Swiss Banks Declare Hiatus On New Issues

ZURICH, March 23 (AP-DJ) — The three major Swiss banks have voluntarily decided to stop floating Swiss franc bonds issued by foreign borrowers until after April 15 because of severe overloading, a representative of one of the three said today.

This decision does not include other capital exports, such as private placements and bank credits. The move closely follows the sharp undersubscription of two recent major foreign issues.

The Australia 250-million-Swiss-franc, 12-year issue with a coupon of 3⅞ percent and issue price of 99¼ ended its subscription period yesterday "with a lot of material left over," banking sources said. The previous week, the 300-million-franc, 10-year Canadian issue at 3⅝ percent priced at 99¼ was only half subscribed. It started secondary-market trading at 96½ and now stands at 97.

Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corp. and Credit Suisse have opted for this "breathing spell," according to banking sources, to give the market time to digest and calm down.

However, a banking source at another major Swiss bank said the one issue still to be floated before Easter shows that the banks are ready to push up the coupons. The Austrian Pfandbriefstelle der Landeshypothekenbanken plans a 60-million-franc, 11-year bond with a 4-percent coupon at par to open for subscription March 30 to April 5.

Japan Accepts Iran Bills

TOKYO, March 23 (Reuters) — The Bank of Tokyo said today it has resumed acceptance of export bills for Iran after a suspension of about two months. Other Japanese foreign exchange banks are expected to follow suit, it said. The bank resumed acceptances because the Japanese Ministry of Post and Telecommunication reopened mail services to Iran recently.

Peru Copper Strike Seen Continuing

LIMA, March 23 (Reuters) — Peru's two biggest copper mines continued idle with little hope of a resumption of work until early next week after the latest round of talks between Labor Ministry officials, management representatives and local military authorities on the one hand, and union leaders on the other, ended abruptly last night.

A spokesman for Southern Peru Copper charged the strike was "obviously politically-motivated." Declaration of a force majeure cutback in shipments by the company has sent copper prices to record levels.

Hudson's Bay Urges Holders to Reject Bid

TORONTO, March 23 (Reuters) — Hudson's Bay Co.'s directors recommended shareholders reject the offer of $Can.31 a share made by two companies associated with the family of the late Lord Thomson of Fleet, the Canadian company said today.

It said the shareholders should be prepared to recognize the prospects of the company. In a directors' circular, the company said the board has placed actual present value of company shares at $37 to $40.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

France

Esso

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	12,019.	11,415.
Profits	86.00	58.00

(Figures in French francs)

Japan

Kirin Brewery

Year Jan. 31	1978	1977
Revenue	786,290.	669,420.
Profits	18,630.	16,540.

(Figures in yen)

Sweden

Ericsson (L.M. Telephone)

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	9,020.	7,830.
Profits	300.00	193.00
Per Share	18.35	12.35

(Figures in Swedish kronor)

United States

Dayton Hudson

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,040.	845.80
Profits	60.50	48.00
Per share	3.07	2.19
Year Feb. 3	1979	1978
Revenue	2,962.	2,494.
Profits	97.60	91.70
Per share	11.21	4.16

May Department Stores

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	911.70	762.20
Profits	54.30	47.60
Per Share	2.44	2.16
Year Feb. 3	1979	1978
Revenue	2,566.	2,258.
Profits	93.20	84.20
Per Share	4.15	3.71

(Figures in U.S. dollars)

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92½	93½
Ashland 7½-82	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-83	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¾-91	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¼-92	89½	90½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91¼	92¼
Barclays 8½-92	90	91
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90	91
Bell Can 7¾-87	89	90
BFCE 8¾-83	97	98
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	98½	99½
BrokenHill 8-85	91¾	92¾
Cpc Berm. 8¾-84	95	96
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	92¾	93½
Charbonags 8⅝-81	96½	97½
Citylnvest 8¾-84	93¼	94¼
Cons Food 7½-91	87¼	88¼
Conoco 8-86	95¼	96¼
Cutler Ham 8-87	92	93
EEC 8¾-82	95½	96½
EEC 7¾-84	91¾	92¾
ECS 8¾-81	98	99
ECS 8¾-97	90¼	91¼
EIB 8¾-83	94½	95½
EIB 8-84	92¾	93¾
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92½	93½
EMI 9⅛-89	93¼	94¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92	93
Esso 8-86 nov	97½	98½
Eurofima 8½-83	95¾	96¾
Fiat 8-82	93	94
First Chic 7-80	96⅝	97½
Gotaverken 8½-87	91	92
Gould 9¾-83	100	101
GulfWestn 8¼-84	92	94
Hamersley 8½-84	95¾	96¼
Home Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
ICI 8¼-87	92	93
IE Cnda 9-82	97½	98½
IU Overseas 9-83	96	97
Jade W. 8½-85	92½	93½
Kockums 8-83	95¾	96¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	95¾	96¾
Michelin 9¼-86	98¼	99¼
Miala Intl 8¾-86	95½	96½
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	90½	91½
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	97¼	98¼
NBrunswick 8-84	92¼	93¼
NZealand 9¼-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	96½	97½
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¾	93¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-81	97¼	98¼
Occidental 9¾-83	99	100
Offsh Mln 8¼-85	92¼	93¼
Ontario 9-83	97¾	98¾
OntarioHyd 8-87	90¼	91¼
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94¾	95¾
QuebProv 8½-81	96¾	97¾
QuebProv 9-83	97¼	98¼
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
SaabScania 8½-89	90¾	91¾
S.A.S. 8-85	94½	95½
Shell 8-86	94¾	95¾
Shell 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Singer 8¾-82	95¼	96¼
Stlnd 8⅝-88	98¼	99¼
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94	95
TMay 7¾-87	89½	90½
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95¼	96¼
Transocean 7½-87	91¾	92¾
UnOil 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87	96½	97½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90¼	91¼

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	76	78
Baker 5½-93	113½	115½
Beatrice 6¼-91	101	103
Beatrice 4½-92	85½	87½
Beecham 6¾-92	113¼	114¼
Boots 6¾-93	102½	103½
Borden 6¾-91	97½	99½
Borden 5-92	87	89
BroadHale 4¾-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	71½	73½
Chevron 5-88	151½	153½
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	61
Chrysler 5-88	63	65
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	87½	89½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	119	121
CummInt 6¼-86	87	89
Dartlnd 4¾-87	82	84
EastKodak 4½-86	84½	86½
Ford 6-86	91½	93½
Ford 5-88	79½	81½
GenElec 4¼-87	77½	79½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	91	93
Gillette 4⅝-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-87	71	73
GulWestn 5-86	87½	89½
Honneywell 6-86	86	88
ICI 6¾-97	95½	96½
INA 6-97	94	96
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	75	77
Jusco 6-92	114½	115½
Komatsu 7¼-90	145½	146½
MorganJP 4¼-87	90½	92½
Nabisco 5¼-88	96	98
OwensIll 4½-87	105½	107½
PenneyJC 4½-87	72	74
RCA 5-88	80½	82½
Revlon 4¾-83	140	142
Revlon 4¾-87	119½	121½
Sperry 4¼-88	95½	97½
Squibb 4¼-87	85	87
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
Texas 7½-93	91	93
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4¾-82	89½	91½
WarnLamb 4½-87	76½	78½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100)

	Med.	Long.
Friday	95.21	89.89
Previous	95.18	89.83

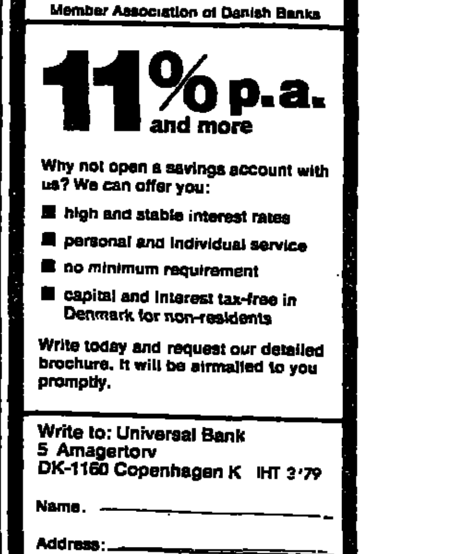
CAPITAL AVAILABLE
for viable International Projects.
$500,000 Minimum.
Also excellent U.S. and Foreign Investment Opportunities available.
Venture Capital Consultants
15300 Ventura Blvd., Suite 500A,
Sherman Oaks, California 91403,
U.S.A. (213) 789-0422.
Telex: 651355 VENCAP LSA

VALUE LINE brings
COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE of
1700 AMERICAN STOCKS
to European Investors

THE VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY continually reviews more than 1700 widely held American stocks. Key data and ranking for relative future price performance of each stock are kept up-to-date in the weekly Index. And about 130 new full-page reports are issued every week, so that each company is the subject of a complete report every 13 weeks. The full-page reports include operating and financial statistics going back 15 years and estimated 3 to 5 years ahead.

As a special introductory offer, you can receive 12 weeks of Value Line for only $55, providing you have not had a subscription in the past two years. As a BONUS, you will also receive the 2400-page Investors Reference Service with the latest reports on over 1700 stocks, plus the 64-page guide, "Investing in Common Stocks." Send payment (no cash, please) along with name and address together with this ad to Dept. 513L04.

THE VALUE LINE
711 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
Payment in local currencies (British £30, French fr 250, Swiss fr 100, DM 105) and requests for information should be directed to: Value Line, Att.: Alexandre and Edouard de Saint-Phalle, 2 Ave. de Villars, 75007 Paris. (Tel. 551.63.59)



UNIVERSAL BANK
Your bank in Scandinavia
Member Association of Danish Banks

11% p.a. and more

Why not open a savings account with us? We can offer you:
- high and stable interest rates
- personal and individual service
- no minimum requirement
- capital and interest tax-free in Denmark for non-residents

Write today and request our detailed brochure. It will be airmailed to you promptly.

Write to: Universal Bank
5 Amagertorv
DK-1160 Copenhagen K IHT 3/79
Name.
Address:
Town:
Country:
Valid only where legal

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11¾	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	6.4	7	28	9⅞	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
30⅞	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	5.9	4	9	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ½
16½	10⅝	ReichCh	.74	6.2	9	45	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
41	29¾	ReinEl	1.60	4.5	8	36	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	
41⅛	29¼	ReinGp	1.60b	4.0	4	46	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
62	45½	RelG pf	2.20	3.6		1	61	61	61	—1
27⅞	23⅞	RelG pf	2.60	10.		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
28⅝	25	Reiln pf	2.68	10.		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
23½	11¾	RepCp	.45e	2.1	4	23	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ¾
31½	21⅝	RepFnS	1.84	5.9	5	30	31	30¼	31	+ ¾
3	1⅛	RepMtg				23	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
27¾	21¼	RepSH	1.80a	6.8	4	99	26¾	26¼	26⅝	— ⅜
25⅛	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.5	7	191	22	21⅞	22	
16⅞	9	ResvOil	.24	1.6	12	741	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
26¾	19⅝	RsOil pf	1.75	7.1		27	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
31½	19¾	RevcoD	.64	2.7	10	34	23¾	23½	23¾	
19⅛	11⅛	Revere			4	71	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅝
59	37⅞	Revlon	1.30	2.7	13	404	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ½
20½	12⅝	Rexham	.60	3.2	9	41	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
21¼	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.4	6	34	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
65	53½	Reynln	3.80	6.5	7	366	59⅞	58⅝	58⅝	— ½
75	58¼	Reyln pf	2.25	3.4		2	66	65¾	66	
49¼	48⅝	Reyln pf n	4.10	8.4		106	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
39¾	27¼	ReyMtl	1.80	4.8	6	198	37¾	37	37⅛	— ⅛
84	61½	ReyM pf	4.50	5.7		22	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	+1¼
25¼	16½	RichCo	1.20	5.8	5	14	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ½
31	21	RchMer	1.06	4.7	9	345	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅜
35¼	21	RioGran	1	3.8	6	27	26⅝	25¾	26⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	12¾	RioGr pf	.80	5.6		77	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
26	16⅞	RiteAid	.42	2.0	8	105	21⅜	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.6	6	104	19⅝	19¼	19¾	+ ½
35	22⅜	Robtsn	1.90	6.6	6	6	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.3	8	761	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.5	7	19	17	16⅞	17	
20⅛	15½	RochTl	1.56	8.4	7	75	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
15¼	10⅝	Rockowr	1	6.9	5	190	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛
38⅝	30⅝	Rockwl	2.40	6.4	7	92	37⅞	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
40¼	30¼	RohmH	1.52	4.1	9	18	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	10	Rohrind			6	69	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ¼
23	15⅝	Rollins	.60	3.2	9	118	18⅝	18¼	18½	
67⅞	25½	Rolm			36	169	u69¼	66⅞	68⅛	+1⅛
34	28⅝	Rolm wi				99	u34⅝	33⅜	34	
6¼	2½	Ronson			9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
11⅞	9⅝	Roper s	.90	9.0	5	16	10	9⅞	10	
21½	13¼	Rorer	.76	4.5	12	246	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
27	15	Rosario	.50a	1.9	13	101	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.10	.4	11	148	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ¼
20⅝	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.7	79	54	13⅝	13½	13½	
67⅛	55⅝	RoyID	4.85e	7.3	6	115	66¾	66½	66⅝	+ ⅜
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.1	10	84	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	9¾	RussTog	.88	8.6	7	14	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
23¾	14⅞	RyanH	1	5.4	7	32	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
30⅝	15¼	RyderS	.80	3.3	7	159	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
		— S—S—S —								
10¾	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.4	12	329	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
23½	15⅝	SCM	1.10	5.2	5	86	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅜
23¾	7½	SPSTec	.50	2.9	8	80	17⅝	17	17½	+ ½
36⅞	22½	Sabine	.56	1.6	28	14	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
13	7¼	Safadin	.32	2.6	12	127	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
46	38	Safewy	2.60	6.1	8	297	43	42⅝	42¾	+ ⅛
16¾	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.6	5	161	9⅝	d 9	9⅝	
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	4.7	14	208	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
14	12⅛	StJoLP	1.26	10.	7	12	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
43⅞	34⅞	StLSaF	2.50	6.3	5	39	39¾	38	39¾	+1¾
12⅝	10	SPaul	1e	9.4		25	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
35¼	25⅝	StRegP	1.80	5.6	8	153	32⅜	31⅜	32¼	+ ¾
8¾	5½	Salant	.40	6.0	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21¾	8½	Sambos	.60	6.8	6	316	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
16⅝	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	8	129	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	SJuanR	1.05t	6.7	18	49	16	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.40	1.8	10	480	22⅝	22	22	+ ⅛
39½	29⅝	SFeInd	2.20	6.0	6	340	37	35⅝	36½	+ ⅜
10¾	8	SFeIn pf	.50	5.3		5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
40½	23¼	SFeInt	.72	2.5	11	746	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13	SgtWel	.88	6.6	7	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
8½	4¾	SaulRE				192	u 9⅛	8½	9	+ ½
8½	3½	SavASto			14	45	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
15	7	SavOnD	.40	4.2	7	24	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅝	SavElP	1	8.8	4	29	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	12¾	SavE A	1.34	9.8		2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13¾	11½	SavE pf	1.28	11.		2	12	12	12	— ⅛
24¾	11⅛	Savin	.50	3.3	4	937	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon			6	259	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Schaefer				48	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
38	27⅛	SchrPlo	1.24	4.3	8	413	29⅛	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
16¾	9¼	Schlitz	.40	3.7	27	499	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
105¾	64½	Schlmb	1.65	1.3	18	690	105½	103¾	104½	+ ¼
71	66¾	Schlmb wi				19	70⅝	70	70⅝	+ ⅜
24⅛	18	SCOA s	.80	3.4	7	58	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	ScotLad	.36r	6.7		160	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
36⅛	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.1	6	27	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ¼
21¾	15⅞	ScottF	.64	3.2	8	4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
19¾	12⅝	ScottP	.84	4.6	8	1282	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
13½	8⅛	Scottys	.32	2.5	9	42	13⅛	12⅞	13	
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.0	6	128	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
59	42	Scovil pf	2.50	5.3		3	47½	47½	47½	— ½
8⅞	6⅝	Scudder			16	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅝	8½	Scud pf	.81e	9.1		40	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	SeaCA pf	1.46	12.		24	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
36¾	16¾	SeaCont	.42	2.1	6	104	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.6	6	110	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
15½	8¼	SeabWA	.40b	3.0	5	61	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
31½	23	Seafst	1.12	4.3	7	126	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	Seagrm	1.12	3.6	11	440	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
17½	10½	Seagrv	.27e	1.7	8	13	16	15⅝	16	
29¼	15⅝	SealPw	1.10	4.8	7	67	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG	.52	3.4	11	1646	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
28⅛	19¾	Sears	1.28	6.1	7	1142	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
14¾	7⅛	Seatrain			6	86	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
28¼	27½	SecPac	n1.80	6.5	5	71	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	
48¼	25¼	Sedco	.64	2.0	10	113	32¾	31⅞	32¼	+ ¾
15⅝	11⅝	SeigLt	1.20b	9.2	6	20	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt	.28	3.3	6	132	8½	8⅜	8½	
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr	.52	5.6	6	17	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
28¼	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	4.9	6	32	15⅝	14¾	15	
34½	19¾	Shapell	.15	.5	3	14	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
17½	5⅞	ShearH	.40	3.2	3	370	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
37⅞	30¼	ShellOil	2	5.5	7	335	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
58½	37¾	ShellT	1.33e	2.3	10	14	u58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	+1⅛
14⅛	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	6.6	4	44	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
21¾	14⅛	ShelG pf	1.35	7.7		4	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
18⅛	14	ShelG pf	1.40	9.6		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwln			29	60	22	21⅝	21⅞	
58	44	Shrw pf	4.40	9.1		z100	48½	48¼	48¼	— ¼
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.0	7	23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Signal	.80	3.2	6	159	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.7	7	17	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
21⅛	10⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.5	13	19	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	4.7	12	492	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	Singer	.80	5.8	4	365	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
38¼	30¼	Singr pf	3.50	11.		2	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	— ¼
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs	.80	3.1	8	148	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
29⅝	11⅜	SkilCp	.40e	1.3	11	74	u30½	30	30¼	+2⅜
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.6	8	110	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅛	SmithA	1.40	7.2	4	34	19⅝	19½	19½	
50½	32⅝	SmithInt	.92	1.8	10	360	u51⅝	49⅞	50⅝	+1⅛
102½	55	Smtkln	2.40	2.5	17	655	95	93	95	+1½
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	5.2	4	1	15½	15½	15½	
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.3	7	5	19¼	19	19	
44⅞	29⅝	SnapOn	1.28	3.3	12	250	38¾	38⅛	38½	
9¼	7⅛	SonyCo	.10e	1.1	16	890	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
21½	17⅝	SooLIn s			7	51	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
6½	2⅜	SoAfITr				12	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.9	7	68	17	16⅞	17	
20¼	17	SoJerIn	1.68	9.2	8	33	18¾	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
45⅝	24¾	Soutdwn	.60	1.5	7	15	39⅝	38⅞	39¾	+ ⅝
15⅞	11	SoetBk	.80	5.8	6	23	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
9¼	7⅜	SoetPS	1.17t	16.	7	27	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	SoCalE	2.48	9.1	8	221	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
17⅛	13¼	SouthCo	1.54	11.	9	1494	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
20⅞	17¼	SoInGE	1.52	8.4	6	15	18¼	18	18	
38⅝	29½	SoNRes	1.25	3.3	7	153	37¾	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
40	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.4	6	32	38⅝	38	38½	+ ¾
34⅛	25	SouPac	2.40	8.3	7	179	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.1	6	309	53	52½	52½	— ⅛
56	43	SoRy pf	3	5.7		5	52½	52½	52½	+1½
29¾	26¾	SoRy pf	n2.60	9.5		30	28	27½	27½	— ½
26⅜	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	7.1	8	49	24⅞	23½	24⅞	+1⅜
34¾	22⅛	Soutind	.72b	2.7	9	335	26⅞	26½	26½	— ¼
58½	39¼	SouRoyl	1	1.7	16	161	57½	57	57½	
19⅞	16⅛	SwtAir	s.28	1.5	5	140	18½	17¾	18¼	— ⅛
29⅝	23¼	SwtBsh	1.24	5.2	7	162	24¼	24	24	— ¼
17¾	9⅛	SwtFore	.30	1.8	5	112	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
34	20⅛	SwtFI pf	1.50	4.7		9	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.4	8	204	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
17⅞	12½	SpartF	.40	2.6	7	10	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
15½	9⅛	Sparton	.60	4.7	12	3	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh			15	253	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ½
23½	14½	SperryH	1	6.0	5	43	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ¼
38⅝	31	SperyH pf	3	9.5		9	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
49⅝	34½	SprryR	1.32	2.8	8	1831	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	— ½
20⅞	12⅝	SprngsM	1.05	6.3	7	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.5	8	472	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
37⅝	22	Squibb	1.08	3.1	14	640	35¾	35⅛	35¼	
13⅞	11⅛	StaRite	n.70	5.5	6	10	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
23	16½	Staley	1	4.8	16	41	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	
29⅝	22¾	StBrnd	1.36	5.6	9	116	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
46	40	StdBr pf	3.50	8.1		z10	43	43	43	
35	19⅝	StBPnt	.56	2.7	9	195	21¾	21	21	—1
20½	12¼	StdMolA	.64	3.7	8	12	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
49¾	37¾	StOilCl	2.80	5.9	7	758	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
61⅞	45⅝	StOInd	3	5.1	8	1900	60⅛	59⅛	59¼	— ¾
52½	28⅞	StOilOh	.88	1.7	13	764	51⅝	50⅝	51	+ ¾
12¼	6½	StPacCp	.50b	6.2	4	40	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	12⅝	Standex	.65	4.1	7	27	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.0	8	44	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
30¼	22⅜	Starret	1.32	4.6	6	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
6	3½	StMutinv			27	67	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
12	9⅝	StaMSe	1.05	10.		14	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
49¼	36½	StaufCh	2	4.9	7	190	41⅜	41	41⅛	— ⅛
13	8½	Sterchi	.56a	5.6	5	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	9.3	4	101	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅝	SterlDg	.77	4.5	11	2345	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	+ ½
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.6	12	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.60	2.5	10	24	24	24	24	
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.1	5	261	14⅝	14½	14¾	+ ¼
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.7	6	18	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
31½	18	StokVC	1.32	4.8	9	133	28⅝	27½	27⅞	— ⅞
13	10⅞	StokVC pf	1	9.0		z150	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	39⅝	StoneW	2.75r	6.8	7	31	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	10½	StonCon	.60	2.1	21	92	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
20⅜	14⅛	StopShp	1.10	6.5	4	76	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec			16	861	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— 1
35⅞	24½	StorerB	1.30	3.8	9	30	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
17¾	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.9	6	13	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
32⅝	27⅝	StuWor	1.25	4.1	5	101	31½	30⅜	30⅝	— ½
5	2¾	SuavSho	.20	5.3	13	22	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.1	7	21	21⅝	21½	21½	
32	20⅞	SunChm	.60	2.1	5	63	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.2	15	179	u27⅜	26⅝	27¼	+ ½
47¾	36⅝	SunCo	2.80	6.1	7	137	46¼	45⅝	46⅛	
49⅝	37½	SunC pf	2.25	4.7		3	48	48	48	— ¼
24⅝	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	6.2	7	1097	22⅝	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	19	Sundstr	.80	3.4	8	92	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ½
69⅜	50	Sunds pf	3.50	6.0		1	58	58	58	
17½	9	SunsM	.20e	1.2	29	474	17	16¼	16⅝	— ½
20½	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.0	9	344	18	18	18	— ⅛
364	241	SuprOil	2.80	.8	46	54	355	352	355	+3
16¼	9⅝	SupmkG	.42	3.3	5	112	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
13¼	5	Supscp				59	6⅛	5⅞	6	
11⅞	7¾	SutroM	.90a	9.0	10	24	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
29⅝	15⅝	Swank	1.40a	6.4	6	71	22	21¾	21¾	
23⅞	14½	Sybron	.96	4.2	9	216	23	22⅝	22⅝	
40¼	30	Sybrn pf	2.40	6.3		1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
16	7⅞	Systron	.10	1.1	9	37	9½	9⅜	9½	
		— T—T—T —								
20⅝	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.4	8	76	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
42⅝	33⅛	TRW	1.80	5.1	6	304	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
92¾	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.7		10	76¾	76¾	76¾	
81	63¾	TRW pf	2.50	6.6		2	68½	68	68½	— ¼
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.9	7	149	20¾	20½	20½	+ ¼
5	1¾	Talcott				31	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Talley	1	9.3	6	60	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf	1	9.0		9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
21⅛	16½	TampE	1.32	7.4	7	99	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
34⅝	19¾	Tandy			8	410	24½	24	24	— ⅜
30⅛	14¾	Tandyctt			12	115	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	7¼	Tappan	.28	2.7	53	120	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
15½	9	Tchncolr	.60	4.7	9	96	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	
14⅝	7⅞	Technicn			10	179	12⅞	12⅜	12½	— ⅜
57	32¾	Tektrnx	.64	1.1	16	466	57	55¾	56	—1
10⅝	6¾	Telecor			7	162	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
127	73	Teledn	9.92t	8.1	6	329	124⅝	122½	122¾	— ⅜
16⅛	8¼	Telprmt			21	246	15⅞	15¼	15¾	— ¼
9¼	3⅜	Telex			11	570	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
34½	29	Tennco	2.20	6.9	7	1596	31⅞	31½	31¾	+ ¼
12¾	6¾	Tesoro			6	321	11	10⅝	10⅞	
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	9.2		32	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	22⅛	Texaco	2	7.7	8	3191	26½	26	26⅛	
41¾	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.6	8	21	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.5	8	138	41¾	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
30¼	26¼	TxET pf	2.87	10.		5	28⅝	28¼	28¼	
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.3	7	21	42¼	42	42⅛	— ⅛
21	16	TexInd	.60	3.0	5	82	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
92½	62¼	TexInst	2	2.4	13	160	83½	82	82⅛	—1⅜
13⅛	5⅜	TexInt			27	1545	12¾	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
39	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	10	560	38⅛	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
57	41¼	TxPcLd	.40e	.8	16	3	50	49¾	50	
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.6	8	979	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
24⅞	16¾	Texsgif	1.20	4.8	19	261	u25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
44⅝	35¼	Texgif pf	3	6.8		8	44¼	44	44	+ ¼
13½	2¼	TexfiInd			4	95	7⅛	7	7	
35	23½	Textron	1.80	6.7	6	221	27	26¼	26⅞	+ ½
38½	27	Textr pf	2.08	7.2		6	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
31¼	21¼	Textr pf	1.40	6.0		9	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	26½	Thiokol	1.30	3.9	8	9	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
48⅝	35⅝	ThmBet	1.52	3.4	13	11	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	8¼	Thomln	.52b	5.4	5	144	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
33⅛	20	ThmJW	1.50	5.3	6	18	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
16	7⅜	Thrifty	.60	3.8	13	134	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
36⅛	18⅝	Ticor	1.28	3.5	9	119	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	19¼	Tidwatr	.90	3.8	9	50	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	17⅝	TigerInt	.80	3.5	6	459	23⅝	22⅝	23	
50¾	37⅞	Timein	1.50	3.8	7	418	39½	39	39	— ⅛
38½	27⅝	Timl pfA	1.57	5.6		6	28⅝	28	28	— ½
32⅝	28	Timl pfB	1.57	5.5		360	28⅝	28½	28½	
35¼	24	TimesM	1.20	4.0	7	614	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅜
56½	44	Timkn	3	5.3	8	111	u57	56½	56¾	+ ¼
9	5⅝	TobinP				1	6½	6½	6½	
34½	14⅞	ToddSh			8	27	27⅝	27⅝	27¾	+ ¼
21¾	12¾	Tokheim	.60	2.6	11	499	u22⅝	21¼	22¼	+1⅛
25½	20⅝	TolEdis	2.20	9.7	8	27	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	21½	TolEd pf	2.36	10.		2	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
25	20⅛	TolEd pf	2.21	10.		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
12⅛	7⅝	TonkaCp				17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	TootRol	.40b	3.8	7	24	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
27½	17⅝	ToroCo	.72	2.6	9	169	u28⅛	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅜
17¼	13⅝	Tracor s	.40	2.4	8	29	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
21⅜	16¾	Trane s			7	49	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
38¼	27¾	TranUn	2.12	7.1	6	15	30	29¾	29¾	
30⅛	13⅞	TWC			3	342	16	15⅝	15⅞	
23½	17¼	TWC pf	2	11.		11	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	TWC pf	1.90	12.		34	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
19⅜	13⅛	Transm	1	5.7	6	611	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
23¾	19½	Traninc	2	9.8		32	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅜
25⅞	16⅝	Transco	1.24	4.7	10	557	u26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+1
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	4.6	8	784	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	23½	TrGP pf	2.50	10.		13	25	25	25	— ⅛
18½	12⅛	TrnsOh	.40b	2.6	4	6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	19¼	Tranwy	1.60	7.5	5	97	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
39¾	30⅛	Travlrs	2.08	5.6	4	543	37⅞	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
44⅝	33⅜	Travelr pf	2	4.9		9	40½	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	16¾	TriCon	1.94e	11.		159	17½	17¼	17¼	
3⅞	1⅜	TriSoM			2	52	3	3	3	
13½	7½	Triaind	.10r	1.0		27	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
24¾	14¾	TriaPc	.72	3.8	6	46	19	18⅝	19	
11¾	6¾	Trico	.16	1.6	10	496	10⅛	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅜
25	15⅞	Trintyin	1	4.8	6	74	21⅛	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅞	TucsnG	1.42	9.0	8	106	15⅝	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
40¾	24¼	TCFox	1.40a	3.5	6	693	40¼	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅜
24½	16½	TwinDs	1	5.2	7	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
23¼	14⅞	TycoLab	.80	4.4	3	31	18¼	18	18¼	
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.45	2.7	8	114	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
40½	18½	Tymshr			16	128	37½	36⅝	36⅞	+ ¼
		— U—U—U —								
45⅝	21¾	UAL	1	3.8	2	419	26½	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	16⅜	UGI	1.64	9.0	6	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
30	25⅞	UGI pf	2.75	10.		z240	26½	26⅜	26½	
22⅛	14	UMC	1.20	7.2	7	41	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
3¼	1⅛	UMET Tr				22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	1.6	7	629	24¼	23	24¼	+1⅝
34⅛	17	UVInd	1	3.0	7	2240	34	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅞
92½	60¼	UVIn pf	5.50	6.3		11	87	85	87	+9
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	7.3	5	24	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ¼
63¼	49⅞	UnINV	3.93e	6.3	6	32	62¾	62½	62¼	+ ⅛
32	13¼	UnBncp	.92	2.9	13	292	u32⅛	32	32	+ ⅛
51⅞	36½	UCamp	2.40	4.7	10	615	51⅜	50⅝	51¼	+ ⅞
43¼	33⅞	UnCarb	2.80	7.1	6	2275	39⅝	38⅝	39¼	+ ¾
11¼	6¾	UnCmrce	.20	2.1	12	39	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.31r	5.2	8	61	6⅛	6	6	
15¾	13¼	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	147	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
44¼	37	UnEl pf	4	10.		z10	40	40	40	—1
86	74⅝	UnEl pfH	8	11.		1	76	76	76	— ¼
66⅛	46⅝	UnOCal	2.60	4.1	7	989	65	64⅛	64⅝	— ½
60¼	42½	UPacC	2.30	4.0	10	834	58½	58	58	— ¼
8½	5	Uniroyal			169	157	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
84	42	Unirycl pf	8	14.		z190	56¾	56	56	
15½	6¾	UnBrnd	.15e	1.5	5	224	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	11¼	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		28	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
40⅝	29⅝	UEnRs	2.48	6.4	6	75	39¼	38⅞	39	— ⅛
29⅞	26½	UFinCal	5.90	3.1	8	73	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
23½	13⅝	UnGrty	.16	.7	8	165	22¾	21⅞	22¾	+ ¾
28⅛	22½	Ulllum	2.56	11.	8	7	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
23¾	19	Ulllu pf	2.20	11.		z100	20	20	20	
22	12½	Unitlnd	.85b	5.7	5	33	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
19⅛	8¼	UnitInn	.22	1.8	6	11	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.1	5	11	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	UnPkMn				26	2	2	2	— ⅛
25¾	16	UnRefg	.84	3.4	5	29	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
16¾	14½	USFoS	1.58e	10.		20	15½	15¼	15⅜	
37¼	29	USFid	2.40	7.0	4	77	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
33⅞	21⅞	USGyps	2	7.1	4	91	28⅝	28⅛	28½	
13⅛	6¾	USHom	.52	5.2	4	371	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
10	6¾	USInd	.64	6.9	6	2619	9⅞	9½	9¼	
20⅛	12¾	USLease	.52	3.5	5	220	15	14⅞	15	
7	4⅝	US Rty				51	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
30⅛	19¾	USShoe	1.48	6.5	5	11	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ½
30⅞	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.4	9	2060	25⅝	24¾	25	
37	29⅝	USTobc	1.84	5.8	10	54	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
52½	35¼	UnTech	2.20	5.8	7	794	38¼	37¾	38	+ ⅛
70¼	49¼	UTch pf	3.87	7.4		198	52⅛	51½	52	+ ⅜
20	17⅝	UnITel	1.44	7.7	7	234	18⅞	18½	18¾	— ⅛
24¾	22	UnIT 2pf	1.50	6.4		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
23¼	11¼	Unitrod	.50	2.4	10	17	20⅝	20½	20¾	
9¾	6¾	Univar	.56	7.3	7	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22	16½	UnivFd	.96	5.7	7	40	17	d16¼	16¾	— ⅛
24	15⅞	UnLeaf	1.20	6.6	7	26	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ½
56	35⅝	Upjohn	1.52	3.6	10	528	42¼	41¾	42	— ⅛
25	17	USLIFE	.64	2.8	7	427	23	22½	22⅞	+ ½
11¾	9¼	UslifeF	.96a	9.3		2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
19⅝	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.3	10	214	18⅝	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
31¾	27½	UtPL pf	2.80	9.8		5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
		— V—V—V —								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp	1.40	6.9	6	240	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
24⅝	11⅛	VSI Cp	.60	3.1	7	4	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
9¾	4¾	Valleyln	.40	6.8	18	63	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.6	5	1	14	14	14	
21¾	11¾	Varian	.40	2.2	67	333	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ¾
15	7½	Varo	.32	3.4	5	415	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
23⅛	16⅝	Veeco	.40	1.8	9	155	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
9⅝	4	Vendo				131	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¾	Venice				11	3	3	3	
14⅝	11⅛	VestSe	1.36e	11.		30	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
31¼	17¼	Viacom	.25	.8	15	154	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
15¼	13⅛	VaEPw	1.32	10.	7	622	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
85¾	74	VaEP pf	7.72	10.		z50	75	75	75	+1
104½	94¼	VaEP pf	9.75	10.		z10	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ½
30⅞	26⅛	VaEP pf	2.90	11.		13	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
81	70¼	VaEP pf	7.20	9.9		z100	73	73	73	+1
84½	71⅝	VaEP pf	7.45	10.		z10	73½	73½	73½	
16	7⅝	Vornado			67	73	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
16	8⅞	Vulcinc	.68	5.3	5	1	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
37¼	24⅞	VulcnM	1.60	5.0	7	14	31⅝	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅜
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.7	12	126	35⅝	34⅞	35	+ ¼
22½	11⅛	Wabash	.50	3.0	6	53	16½	15⅝	16½	+1
49	43¾	WabR pf	4.50	10.		z200	44	44	44	—1
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.6	7	92	16½	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
56	42½	Wach pf	2.20	5.0		3	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
7	3½	WachRty				74	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	18	WalMrt	.30	1.2	13	50	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
30½	19	Walgrn	1.40	5.4	7	20	26	26	26	
38⅝	28	WlkrA	1.60a	4.2	8	41	u38⅝	38¼	38⅝	
29⅝	17¾	WalMu	1.40	6.2	4	16	22⅝	22⅝	22½	— ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.4	5	171	30	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
12¼	10	WallJ pf	1	9.0		z110	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	5.1		3	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd			8	114	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ½
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco			5	77	11⅛	10¼	11⅛	+ ⅜
32¾	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.5	7	16	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
57½	32⅝	WrnCom	1	2.1	8	509	47⅝	46¾	47¼	+ ¼
113	70	WrnC pf	1.25	1.3		3	95	95	95	+2
32½	22¾	WarnrL	1.20	4.8	10	1010	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	10.	9	16	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
31⅝	20⅝	WshNat	1.40	5.2	6	9	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
24¼	20⅛	WshWt	2.08	9.2	7	29	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
31⅞	20	WasteM	.50	1.7	12	75	29¾	29⅝	29½	— ¼
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.9	14	139	21	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅝
7½	4¾	WayGas	.48	8.0	7	5	6⅛	6	6	
19	16	WayG pf	1.60	9.5		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4¾	WeanUn	.20	3.7	6	62	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
13¾	12⅝	Wean pf	1.26	9.7		4	13	13	13	
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20e	.9	14	419	23	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜
40⅝	28⅝	WeisMkt	1.20	3.4	9	6	35¾	35⅛	35⅜	
33¼	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	5.8	6	123	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	8.9	9	10	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
52½	45	WIPP pf	4.50	9.8		z10	46	46	46	
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.5	5	152	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
11⅞	8¾	WstctT	.80	7.0	10	14	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
14⅝	7⅝	WnAirL	.40	4.6	3	242	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
37	23¾	WAir pf	2	8.2		20	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.3	6	582	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ½
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.4	10	383	u29½	27⅝	29⅛	+1
44⅞	24¼	WPacln	1	2.2		56	44½	44	44½	+ ⅜
25⅝	15	WnPubl	.88	3.5	25	170	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.0	8	1087	20¼	19½	19⅞	+ ½
52	42	WnUn pf	4.60	9.9		6	46⅞	46	46¼	— ⅛
58	47	WnUn pf	4.90	9.6		1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
11⅞	9¼	WUn dpf	1.18	12.		47	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25½	21	WUTI pf	2.56	12.		3	22¼	22¼	22¼	
25	16	WestaEl	.97	4.9	7	3680	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ¼
36	23⅞	Wstvac	1.32	4.5	8	207	29¼	28½	29⅛	— ⅛
24¾	16	Weybrg	1.08	5.8	5	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
31¾	22	Weyerhr	1	3.1	10	2102	u32⅛	31½	32	+ ⅜
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.2		112	45½	44½	45¼	+ ¾
41	27⅝	WheelF	1.20	4.1	8	42	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
44¾	32	WheelF pf	2	6.0		3	33⅝	33½	33½	
18⅞	9	WheelPit			4	22	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅛
58¾	40½	WhelPit pf	6	13.		z250	47¼	47¼	47¼	
49½	32	WhelPit pf	5	13.		z100	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¾
24¾	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.4	7	104	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	16¾	WhitC	1.30	6.0	5	112	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	+ ¼
15⅝	5⅛	WhiteMt				70	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
18¾	9⅝	Whittak	.50	3.5	6	863	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.2	5	127	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
12	6½	Wiebldt	.44	5.3	8	13	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.3	40	239	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.6	24	98	9	8¾	9	
31⅜	28¼	WinDx	1.44	5.0	9	46	29¼	28½	28⅝	— ¼
45	41	WinDx B				1	40	d40	40	—1
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			36	246	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
13	9¾	WinterJ	1	9.2	13	10	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.5	8	20	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
106	97¼	WisE pf	8.90	8.9		z320	99½	99½	99½	
93	82¼	WisE pf	7.75	9.2		z50	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.3	6	13	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
21⅞	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.1	9	40	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS	1.62	8.9	7	55	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
25	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.0	6	23	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
17½	10	WlfrR	.80	7.0	5	131	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	WolvrW	.30	2.6	7	308	11⅝	11¼	11½	
19⅝	12⅝	Wometc	.60	3.8	8	31	16	15¾	16	
31⅞	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.6	15	198	30⅛	29¾	29¾	
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	6.3	5	325	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	26¾	Wolw pf	2.20	6.9		15	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅜
12⅝	4¾	WorldAir			58	356	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅝
77½	56⅜	Wrigly	2.40a	3.6	8	5	66	66	66	+ ⅜
19⅞	8⅞	Wurlitzr	.48	4.6	6	13	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅝	Wylaln	.80	6.2	6	5	13	13	13	
11½	6¼	WyleLb	.50	5.1	6	35	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
7½	2¾	Wyly			20	71	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	41⅛	Xerox	2.40	4.1	10	844	59½	58½	58¾	
17	14¼	XTRA s	.52	3.4	3	115	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
24¾	11½	Yates	.20	.9	6	590	23½	22¾	23¼	+ ⅜
21⅞	15	ZaleCp	1	6.2	7	74	16⅛	15¾	16¼	— ⅛
18⅞	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.9	20	167	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	9¼	ZayreCp			5	58	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	ZenithR	1	6.7	12	614	15⅛	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
19½	12½	Zurnind	.80	5.3	7	130	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	— ¼

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, March 23 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	Closed
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.32	Closed
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	Closed
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	280.00	Closed
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	Closed
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	132-133	Closed
Lead spot, lb	0.48	Closed
Copper elect., lb	93⅝-103¼	Closed
		Closed
Tin (Straits), lb	7.4604	Closed
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	37½-39½	Closed
Silver N.Y., oz	7.705	Closed
Gold N.Y., oz	242.50	Closed
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
March 23, 1979	1,067.00 f	Closed

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 23, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	5.99	6.00	5.97	6.00	+.05
May	8.10	8.15	8.10	8.15	+.05

Est. sales: 29 sales Thur. 21.

Total open interest Thur. 852 off 5 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	134.00	134.50	133.65	134.00	+1.87
May	136.80	137.00	135.50	136.90	+2.54
Jul	139.00	139.50	138.50	139.50	+3.00
Sep	140.50	142.00	140.25	141.94	+3.44
Dec	139.50	141.25	139.40	141.23	+3.81
Mar	139.50	140.00	139.20	139.90	+2.72
May	139.50	140.46	139.20	140.32	+2.99

Est. sales: 1,575 sales Thur. 1,115.

Total open interest Thur. 3,489 up 331 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	8.67	8.68	8.58	8.60	—0.05
Jul	9.00	9.00	8.91	8.94	—0.04
Sep	9.20	9.20	9.13	9.15	—0.04
Oct	9.33	9.33	9.24	9.29	—0.04
Jan	9.59	9.59	9.58	9.55	
Mar	9.97	9.97	9.88	9.94	+0.01
May	10.10	10.13	10.08	10.12	+0.02
Jul	10.30	10.30	10.25	10.30	+0.02

Est. sales: 2,200 sales Thur. 2,473.

Total open interest Thur. 35,796 off 4 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	145.60	145.91	143.50	143.50	—1.35
Jul	147.80	148.00	146.25	146.15	—0.85
Sep	149.50	149.90	148.00	148.00	—1.05
Dec	152.55	152.75	151.60	151.25	—1.05
Mar	154.00	154.00	154.00	153.65	—0.95

Est. sales: 625 sales Thur. 682.

Total open interest Thur. 6,477 off 93 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	104.25	104.35	101.40	102.15	—1.65
Jul	105.20	105.20	101.65	102.35	—1.30
Sep	105.50	105.50	102.60	103.10	—1.90
Nov	101.25	101.25	99.40	99.00	—2.00
Jan	97.25	97.25	95.00	95.10	—2.10
Mar	97.65	97.65	95.25	95.75	—2.15
May	97.50	97.50	96.00	96.25	—2.15

Est. sales: 1,000 sales Thur. 377.

Total open interest Thur. 7,968 off 41 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	62.75	62.89	61.95	62.32	—0.42
Jul	64.75	64.93	63.95	64.30	—0.40
Oct	65.45	65.30	65.10	65.14	—0.44
Dec	65.15	65.30	64.75	65.08	—0.07
Mar	66.45	66.45	65.90	66.00	—0.45
May	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	

Est. sales: 8,050 sales Thur. 3,810.

Total open interest Thur. 41,124 up 598 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	96.80	97.20	94.15	94.60	—1.50
Apr	97.00	97.00	97.00	94.85	
May	97.90	98.15	94.00	95.40	—1.60
Jul	98.20	98.25	94.30	95.40	—1.90
Sep	97.90	98.10	94.50	95.20	—1.95
Dec	97.90	98.00	94.05	95.00	—2.05
Jan	97.60	97.60	94.00	94.90	—2.05
Mar	97.75	97.80	94.00	94.70	—2.15
May	97.20	97.20	93.75	94.50	—2.25
Jul	96.80	96.80	93.65	94.30	—2.35
Sep	96.80	96.80	95.00	94.10	—2.45
Dec	96.50	96.50	95.00	94.00	—2.45
Jan	96.50	96.55	95.00	93.90	—2.55

Est. sales: 11,600 sales Thur. 8,220.

Total open interest Thur. 55,621 up 1,443 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Mar	766.00	776.00	765.00	760.20	— 2.30
May	774.00	780.00	765.00	768.00	— 1.50
Jul	785.00	790.00	774.50	778.00	— 1.30
Sep	795.70	800.00	785.00	787.70	— 1.30
Dec	810.00	815.00	802.00	802.20	— 1.30
Jan	815.50	819.00	808.50	806.90	— 1.30
Mar	825.00	830.00	820.00	816.50	— 1.40
May	835.00	836.00	825.00	826.10	— 1.50
Jul	846.00	846.00	846.00	835.80	— 1.50
Sep	855.00	855.00	855.00	845.40	— 1.40

Est. sales: 13,000 sales Thur. 12,762.

Total open interest Thur. 207,025 off 319 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	401.00	405.00	397.00	397.80	— 1.40
May	402.50	405.80	400.00	398.00	— 1.30
Jun	403.50	403.50	402.50	398.10	— 1.30
Jul	402.00	405.00	397.10	397.80	— 1.80
Oct	402.00	405.00	398.30	398.60	— 1.80
Jan	404.00	406.50	400.00	400.50	— 2.00
Apr	406.00	407.00	406.00	402.20	— 1.80

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	409.00	411.50	408.90	404.10	— 1.80
Oct	410.00	412.00	411.00	406.20	— 1.80

Est. sales: 2,261 sales Thur. 2,079.

Total open interest Thur. 9,408 up 82 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Mar	243.00	243.60	243.00	241.50	
Apr	243.00	244.50	241.50	241.80	— 0.30
Jun	247.50	249.00	245.70	246.40	— 0.20
Aug	257.00	253.40	250.50	250.90	— 0.20
Oct	257.00	257.40	255.50	255.40	— 0.20
Dec	260.80	262.80	259.50	259.90	— 0.20
Feb	265.80	266.80	264.20	264.40	— 0.20
Apr	271.20	271.90	269.20	268.90	— 0.20
Jun	276.30	276.30	274.00	273.50	— 0.10
Aug	279.70	280.60	277.20	278.10	— 0.10
Oct	283.80	283.80	283.80	282.70	— 0.10
Dec	289.00	289.00	288.00	287.30	

Est. sales: 15,000 sales Thur. 10,126.

Total open interest Thur. 165,490 off 983 from Wed.

CHICAGO FUTURES
March 23, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	3.41	3.46¾	3.41	3.45¼	+.03
Jul	3.25	3.26¼	3.24	3.25½	+.00¼
Sep	3.27¼	3.28¾	3.27	3.28½	+.00½
Dec	3.36¾	3.38	3.35¾	3.36½	—.00½
Mar	3.45¾	3.46½	3.44¾	3.45½	—.01

Sales Thurs. 5,168.

Total open interest Thurs. 33,369, up 193 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.47¾	2.49¼	2.47½	2.48½	+.01
Jul	2.50½	2.51¼	2.50½	2.50½	
Sep	2.53½	2.54	2.52½	2.52¾	—.00½
Dec	2.59¾	2.59¾	2.58	2.58¼	—.01
Mar	2.67½	2.67¾	2.66	2.66¼	—.01¼
May	2.73¼	2.73¼	2.72½	2.72½	—.00¾

Sales Thurs. 22,887.

Total open interest Thurs. 146,428, up 1,072 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	7.74	7.78	7.71	7.74	+.01¾
Jul	7.81	7.84½	7.77	7.79	+.00½
Aug	7.74½	7.76	7.70	7.72½	+.00½
Sep	7.34½	7.35½	7.30	7.32½	—.00½
Nov	7.09	7.13	7.07½	7.09¼	—.00½
Jan	7.17½	7.21	7.17	7.19	+.01
Mar	7.28½	7.31	7.26½	7.27½	
May	7.35½	7.37½	7.35½	7.35½	+.00½

Sales Thurs. 31,440.

Total open interest Thurs. 128,173, off 619 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	202.50	203.40	202.00	202.90	+ .40
Jul	205.50	206.00	204.50	205.50	— .10
Aug	205.00	205.50	204.00	204.60	— .30
Sep	200.50	201.30	200.50	201.30	+ .30
Oct	196.00	196.50	195.70	196.50	+ .20
Dec	196.00	196.50	195.30	196.50	+ .60
Jan	196.00	196.10	195.70	196.10	— .40
Mar	198.50	199.00	198.50	199.00	— .60

Sales Thurs. 10,691.

Total open interest Thurs. 52,892, off 106 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	28.00	28.05	27.65	27.78	— .04
Jul	28.00	28.18	27.70	27.85	— .03
Aug	27.75	27.80	27.40	27.60	
Sep	26.90	26.90	26.50	26.77	+ .02
Oct	25.90	25.95	25.60	25.65	— .14
Dec	25.40	25.45	25.05	25.27	— .03
Jan	25.25	25.30	25.05	25.08	— .07
Mar	25.20	25.25	24.95	24.98	— .12
May	25.15	25.15	24.95	24.95	— .05
Jul	25.10	25.10	24.83	24.83	— .17

Sales Thurs. 11,453.

Total open interest Thurs. 57,603, up 57 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.38	1.38½	1.37	1.37½	—.00½
Jul	1.45¾	1.46¾	1.45	1.45	—.01
Sep				1.52¼	—.00¾
Dec	1.60	1.60¾	1.59¾	1.59¾	—.00¾
Mar	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	+.00¼

Sales Thurs. 510.

Total open interest Thurs. 5,120, off 82 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	75.85	76.80	75.85	76.45	+ .58
Jun	73.75	74.22	73.45	73.70	+ .10
Aug	70.50	71.00	70.45	70.95	+ .73
Oct	68.60	68.80	68.42	68.62	+1.32
Dec	68.85	69.17	68.50	68.95	+ .50
Jan	69.00	69.40	68.50	68.70	+ .45
Feb	69.00	69.75	69.00	69.40	+ .65
Apr	69.25	69.95	69.25	69.30	— .10
Jun	71.10	71.10	70.27	70.50	+ .50
Aug	70.20	70.25	70.20	70.20	+ .32

Est. sales: 33,478; sales Thurs. 31,288.

Total open interest Thurs. 97,801, up 1,401 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	91.75	93.25	91.75	93.25	+1.50
May	89.90	90.70	89.80	90.55	+1.33
Aug	88.20	89.60	88.15	88.95	+ .85
Sep	87.25	88.45	87.25	88.32	+1.17
Oct	86.30	87.40	86.25	87.12	+ .95
Nov	87.00	88.05	87.00	87.50	+ .93
Jan	88.00	88.00	87.15	87.50	+ .50
Mar	88.20	88.20	87.85	88.00	+ .56

Est. sales: 5,297; sales Thurs. 4,561.

Total open interest Thurs. 26,027, up 176 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Apr	48.50	48.80	47.77	48.10	— .45
Jun	50.75	51.30	50.25	50.60	— .65
Jul	51.00	51.62	50.80	51.32	— .88
Aug	48.55	48.75	47.60	47.92	—1.03
Oct	45.30	46.00	44.55	44.70	—1.32
Dec	46.25	46.50	45.15	45.45	—1.20
Feb	45.50	45.50	44.80	44.92	— .83
Apr	42.10	43.10	42.10	42.12	— .85
Jun	44.10	44.40	44.05	44.40	— .40

Est. sales: 10,520; sales Thurs. 496.

Total open interest Thurs. 27,697, up 40 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	60.70	63.00	59.87	60.07	—1.80
May	60.50	62.00	59.85	59.92	—1.73
Jul	59.75	61.65	59.50	59.60	—1.70
Aug	57.20	59.30	57.20	57.50	—1.55

Est. sales: 6,570; sales Thurs. 197.

Total open interest Thurs. 8,494, off 105 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Mar	48.00	48.00	47.50	47.50	+1.00
Apr	47.60	47.60	47.25	47.60	+ .20
May	49.90	50.15	49.70	49.70	— .15
Jun	53.45	53.50	53.05	53.40	
Jul	52.25	52.70	52.00	52.30	+ .50
Aug	50.00	50.25	50.00	50.10	+ .10
Sep				47.15	
Oct				46.25	+ .25
Nov				46.25	+ .25
Dec				46.25	+ .25

Sales Thurs. 254.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,835, off 27 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Apr	55.50	55.50	54.55	54.55	—1.10
May	52.50	52.60	52.15	52.35	— .05
Jun				52.95	
Sep	60.85	60.90	60.70	60.70	— .15
Nov				62.00	
Dec				63.80	— .20

Est. sales: 51; sales Thurs. 189.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,272, up 9 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
May	214.50	216.40	213.60	215.90	+ .80
Jul	211.20	214.30	210.80	214.10	+2.40
Sep	206.00	210.00	206.00	209.90	+2.80
Nov	197.60	200.50	197.60	200.30	+2.30
Jan	197.00	198.50	196.50	198.30	+1.30

Est. sales: 1,857; sales Thurs. 1,493.

Total open interest Thurs. 8,258, up 143 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	203.40	206.50	203.00	205.90	+2.10
Jul	203.50	206.50	203.50	205.70	+1.80
Sep	202.50	205.00	202.50	203.90	+ .80
Nov	201.70	203.50	201.70	202.50	+ .70
Jan	203.50	204.00	203.50	204.00	+1.00
Mar				204.50	+1.00
May				204.90	+ .90

Sales: Thurs. 410.

Total open interest Thurs. 3,405, off 47 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	90.53	90.59	90.51	90.57	+.04
Sep	90.53	90.66	90.53	90.64	+.11
Dec	90.57	90.72	90.57	90.70	+.12
Mar	90.65	90.77	90.64	90.77	+.12
Jun	90.72	90.84	90.71	90.83	+.11
Sep	90.73	90.86	90.73	90.85	+.12
Dec	90.76	90.89	90.76	90.89	+.13
Mar	90.77	90.92	90.77	90.91	+.15

Est. sales: 3,695; sales Thurs. 2,440.

Total open interest Thurs. 53,086, up 242 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	88-05	88-10	88-02	88-08	+03
Sep	88-06	88-11	88-05	88-11	+03
Dec	88-08	88-12	88-07	88-12	+03
Mar	88-05	88-09	88-05	88-09	+03
Jun	88-03	88-08	88-02	88-08	+04
Sep	87-31	88-05	87-31	88-05	+06
Dec	87-27	88-01	87-27	88-01	+05
Mar	87-24	87-29	87-23	87-29	+05
Jun	87-22	87-25	87-22	87-25	+04
Sep	87-17	87-22	87-17	87-22	+04
Dec	87-16	87-19	87-16	87-19	+04

Sales: Thurs. 1,139 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 61,914, off 68 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	90-04	90-12	90-02	90-10	+04
Sep	90-10	90-19	90-09	90-16	+04
Dec	90-16	90-23	90-15	90-23	+04
Mar	90-17	90-25	90-16	90-24	+04
Jun	90-16	90-25	90-16	90-25	+05
Sep	90-15	90-23	90-15	90-23	+05
Dec	90-15	90-23	90-15	90-22	+04
Mar	90-18	90-21	90-17	90-21	+04
Jun				90-21	+04
Sep				90-21	+04
Dec				90-22	+03

Sales Thurs. 1,766 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 45,478, up 52 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	10.58	10.59	10.54	10.55	— .06
Sep	10.76	10.77	10.67	10.68	— .09
Dec	10.65	10.65	10.55	10.57	— .12
Mar	10.55	10.57	10.49	10.49	— .17
Jun	10.50	10.50	10.48	10.48	— .09

Sales Thurs. 143 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,710, off 11 from Wed.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

March 23, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg
Gulf Oil	2,126,100	27	
PennCent	710,500	21⅝	+ ⅜
Am Motors	602,500	8½	+ ⅝
Nat Semicn	369,200	21⅝	+ ¾
Westgh El	368,000	20	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	319,100	26⅛	
RalsinPur	310,700	11⅝	
Exxon	304,700	52¼	— ⅜
US Indust	261,900	9¼	
DowChem	242,500	28⅜	+ ⅛
Sterl Drug	234,500	17¼	+ ½
Un Carbide	227,500	39¼	+ ¾
UVInd	224,000	33¾	+ ⅞
DigitalEq	220,000	54⅛	
Weyerhsr	210,200	32	+ ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	N.A.	38.70
Advanced	755	928
Volume Up (in millions)	18.00	21.32
Declined	672	508
Volume Down (in millions)	10.01	7.89
Unchanged	462	452
Total Issues	1,889	1,888
New highs	62	62
New lows	6	5

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	859.75	867.20	855.08	859.75	—1.56
20 Trn	218.15	221.90	217.18	219.76	+1.56
15 Util	104.43	104.91	103.99	104.70	+0.17
65 Stk	289.64	292.57	288.20	290.32	+0.31

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	102.37	101.01	101.60	—0.07
Industrials	114.33	112.80	113.43	—0.11
Utilities	50.91	50.41	50.72	—0.02
Finance	11.90	11.75	11.83	+0.02
Transp.	13.74	13.51	13.61	+0.04

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
March 22	130,307	352,956	1,282
March 21	113,588	316,414	1,055
March 20	137,387	322,037	687
March 19	161,286	372,877	1,256
March 16	119,285	313,614	941

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
PrudRl Est	392,600	7¼	— ⅛
Tenneco wt	202,700	1⅝	
Juniper Pet	155,600	6⅝	+1⅛
Fed Resrcs	147,700	7⅞	+ ⅜
Instrum Sys	120,500	1¼	+ ⅛
ResrtIntA	97,100	50⅞	— ⅛
HouOilM	77,300	18⅝	— ¼
ImperOil A	74,900	24⅝	+ ⅜
Compolnd s	73,900	10	+ ⅝
CoinCml	71,100	16¾	+1⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	N.A.	5.35
Advanced	349	366
Volume Up (in millions)	2.64	3.06
Declined	255	234
Volume Down (in millions)	1.50	1.34
Unchanged	245	235
Total Issues	849	835
New highs	34	39
New lows	1	2

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
176.94	175.26	176.80	+1.52

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce).
March 23, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,062.00	1,063.00	1,054.00	1,055.00
3 months	1,073.50	1,074.00	1,070.50	1,071.00
Cathodes: spot	1,053.00	1,055.00	1,046.00	1,047.00
3 months	1,067.00	1,069.00	1,063.00	1,064.00
Tin: spot	7,390.00	7,400.00	7,340.00	7,350.00
3 months	7,315.00	7,320.00	7,265.00	7,270.00
Lead: spot	557.00	559.00	558.00	561.00
3 months	527.50	528.50	530.00	531.00
Zinc: spot	395.00	395.50	394.50	395.00
3 months	406.50	407.00	406.00	407.00
Silver: spot	377.50	377.80	372.90	373.30
3 months	386.20	386.40	382.80	383.10

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.60
Albert Heijn	120.00
Algembenk	360.00
Amrobank	74.70
A'Dam Rub	54.00
Fokker	25.00
Heineken	89.30
H.V.A.	42.00
Hoogovens	30.20
K.L.M.	100.90
Nat. Nedder	108.90
Pakhoed	42.50
Philips	24.10
Robeco	167.00
Rolinco	129.00
Rorento	122.30
Royal Dutch	133.80
Unilever	125.10
Van Ommer	170.50
VMF-Stork	38.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,310
GBL (B lamb)	1,725
Cockerill	504
Electrobel	6,910
GB-Inno-BM	2,525
Hoboken	3,040
Petrofina	3,935
Ph. Gevaert	1,370
Soc Generale	2,240
Solvay	2,635
Un Miniere	858

Frankfurt

A E G	61.40
B A S F	135.90
Bayer	137.10
Commerzbank	199.50
Cont. Gummi	65.30
Daimler	292.00
Demag	155.80
Deutsche Bnk	269.50
Dresdner Bnk	217.00
Hoechst	134.00
Hoesch	46.80
Karlstadt	328.20
Kaufhof	237.50
K.H.D.	187.00
Lufthansa	90.50
Mannesman	158.00
Metallgesell.	261.00
Neckermann	175.00
RWE.new	166.20
Schering	243.50
Siemens	254.30
Thyssen	105.50
Varta	168.70
Veba	142.90
Volkswagen	223.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.47
Anglo-Am	0.48
Barclays Bnk	4.51
Beecham Gp	7.20
BICC	1.38
Boots	2.24
Bowater	2.02
BAT Ind	3.23
BOC Int'l	0.74
Brit. Pet.	11.04
Burmah	1.06
Cadbury Sc	0.57
Chartered	1.72
Courtaulds	1.12
De Beer D	4.28
Decca Rec	4.20
Distillers	2.51
Dunlop	0.74
E Mus Ind	1.34
GEC	4.11
Free St Ged	21¾
GKN	2.78
Glaxo Gp	5.86
Gold Fields	2.25
Gt Un St	3.96
Guinness	1.85
Hawker-Sidd	2.48
Hudson Bay	$15¼
Imp Chem.Ind.	4.06
Imps	1.03½
Marks & Spen.	1.08
Metal Box	3.36
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	1.11
Rand Mines	0.44
Rank Org.	2.81
Royal Dutch	43½
R T Z	3.15
Shell	7.23
Thorn (A)	4.04
Tube Invest	4.24
Union Carb	3.48
Vickers	1.88
War L 3½	0.33½
West Deep	$12.00
West Driel	$34.00
West Hold	$26½
West Min	1.75
Woolworth	0.74
ZCI	0.14½

Milan

Bastogi	714.00
ERBA	1,378.00
ErcMarelli	385.00
Fiat	2,923.00
Finsider	186.50
Generali	42,490.00
IFI	2,375.00
Italgas	809.00
Italsider	425.00
LaRinas	63.75
Montedis	205.25
Olivetti	1,051.00
Pirelli	1,905.00
Snia Visco	1,058.00

Paris

Air Liquide	395.00
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	N.T.
BSN	461.00
Carrefour	N.T.
Cim Lafarge	N.T.
Cie Bancaire	N.T.
CFP	149.50
CGE	381.00
CCF	N.T.
Ferodo	N.T.
Imetal	N.T.
L Oreal	N.T.
Mach Bull	56.00
Michelin	1,015.00
Moet Henn	N.T.
Moulinex	N.T.
Paribas	219.60
PUK	76.10
Penarroya	N.T.
Perrier	N.T.
Peugeot	381.00
Rh Poulenc	106.00
Sacilor	14.50
St Gobain	N.T.
Suez	288.00
Telemecan	745.00
Thomson	209.80
Usinor	11.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,450
Buehrle	2,560
B Boveri	1,910
Cib Geigy	1,265
Cr Suisse	2,360
Fisher	715
HofRochN	7,875
Nestle	3,600
Sandoz	4,290
Ste B. Suisse	393
Sulzer	2,680
U.B Suisse	3,335

Tokyo Exchange

March 23, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	345	Matsu E. Wks	576
Canon	575	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	134
Dai Nip. Print	548	Mitsubi Corp.	420
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	316
Fuji Photo	665	Mitsukoshi	495
Hitachi	255	Nippon Elec.	307
Honda Motor	480	Sharp	512
C. Itoh	257	Sony Corp	1,850
Japan Air L.	3,000	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,140	Taisho Marine	247
Kao Soap	629	Takeda	533
Kirin Brewery	454	Teijin	138
Komatsu	342	Tokyo Marine	499
Kubota	280	Toray	180
Matsu El. Ind.	678	Toyota	832

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	89.50	88.80	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	119.49	118.98	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	147.14	147.47	164.46	141.16
London 30	534.60	514.60	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	285.91	277.70	285.91	285.42
Milan (5)	78.04	77.37	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	N.A.	114.78	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	588.54	584.27	597.68	441.19
Tokyo (8)	450.45	449.74	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	6,079.86	6,074.71	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	337.00	337.50	342.00	289.50

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp Ind.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, March 23, 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7⅛	7⅝
AFAProt	10⅞	11¾
AVMCp	4⅝	4⅞
AddisnW	11½	12¼
AdvRoss	2¾	3⅛
AdvMicr	20½	21¼
AlexAlex	27¾	28½
Allcoinc	18⅞	19¾
AlinyB	10	11
AFinCp	24¼	25¼
AFurn	4	4¼
AGreet	11	11¾
AintGp	49¼	50¼
AMicros	11¼	12
AWeldng	15⅝	16¼
Amlerr	2 15-16	3 3-16
Anadite	7¼	7¾
AnheusB	24⅝	25¼
AntaCp	9⅛	9⅝
ArdenGp	2⅝	2¾
ArkWGs	20½	21¼
AsdColo	22	22¾
AtlGsLt	16	16⅝
BairdCo	8¼	8¾
BangHE	14½	15¼
BkomRi	11¾	12¼
BasicPs	7⅝	7½
BassIFr	16¼	17
BavirMk	10⅛	10⅝
Beeline	8½	9½
BelzLab	31½	32¼
BibbCo	13⅜	13⅞
BirdSon	22	23½
Birtchr	2½	2⅝
BlkHillP	26⅝	27⅛
Bonanza	4⅛	4½
Brook S	31½	33
BrwTom	16⅞	17⅝
Buckbee	5¼	5¾
Buckeye	15⅝	16¾
BurnupS	5⅝	6¼
CalWtSv	33½	34
ConradH	2⅝	2⅞
CapSwC	11	11¾
CapinAir	2⅞	2¾
CareCo	7¼	8¼
CnVIPS	15⅝	16
ChmLea	24¼	25¼
ChesUtl	9¼	10½
CircleF	5½	6½
CitzUtA	35¼	36½
CitzUtB	31½	32¼
ClarkJL	30½	32
ClowCo	8¼	9¼
ColuVent	1½	2½
ComCIH	22½	22⅝
CmlShr	25	27
CmwTel	37½	39½
ConnGn	36¾	37⅜
ConPap	59	60
Crawfd	17½	18½
CrosTre	17½	17½
CullrFed	1	1¼
Cycltron	14½	16
DanlyM	22½	23¼
DiaDes	13⅛	13¾
DaviMal	22½	24½
DekibAo	26½	27⅝
DeLuxC	31¼	32
DelCanT	12¼	13¼
DeltnB	22½	24½
DewerEl	1¾	2¼
DiaCrys	24¼	25¼
DixnCru	24	25½
Docutel	6⅞	7¼
DollrGn	9¾	9¾
Donldsn	22	23
DorchGs	13½	14¼
DoylDB	21	21¼
DunkinD	13⅝	13⅞
Durlron	16	17
Eberline	11½	12½
EconLab	22⅝	23⅛
ElPasEl	10⅛	10⅝
ElderBe	8¼	9½
EleNucl	6⅞	7⅞
ElModul	6⅛	7¼
EnrDev	17½	18½
Entwistl	3⅜	4
EqtOil	21⅛	22¼
EthanAl	27¾	28½
Fabri	13-16	1 1-16
FldUnLI	28⅜	29¼
FIBkSys	36⅛	37¼
FIBosIn	17	17¼
FIEmpS	10⅝	11⅛
FtWnFin	5¼	5½
Flickgr	14	14½
FloatPnt	12⅜	13⅝
FlaWatU	7-16	⅝
ForestO	17⅞	18⅜
Formigli	3	3½
FrankCp	8½	9
FrankEl	14⅝	15⅛
Frndlce	22¾	23¼
GnRlEst	8	9
GnPolns	171	175
GovEFn	12	12¾
GreenM	12⅝	12⅞
GreyAdv	35	38
Giltintl	14½	16
Gyrodyn	4⅜	5
Hardwir	15¾	16½
HrpRow	13⅝	13⅝
HarpGp	22¾	23
HartINt	16⅛	16⅝
HenrdF	19¼	20
Holobm	2¼	2¾
Hoover	11	11½
HorizRs	1⅛	1⅝
HyattInt	15	16
IndNuel	4¼	4½
IntraInd	3¾	4¼
IntelCo	63	64½
IntrcEnr	5½	6½
IntmtGs	13⅝	14⅜
InBkWsh	10	10½
IwaSoUt	24¼	25¼
JamWPr	8½	9
JamsSv	17⅝	13
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	18¼	19
KaisSt pf	18¼	19
Kalvar	1⅝	2¼
Kaman	17¾	18½
KmpAm	10½	11½
KateGre	¼	⅜
Kavsam	2¾	3½
KellySv	28	29½
Keuffel	12½	13¼
Kimball	16½	16½
Kinglnt	11	12
KnapeV	14½	15½
Kratos	13¼	14¼
Lancaln	19½	20¼
LandPes	3	3½
LaneCo	20½	21½
LidStar	8¼	9
LinBcs	37¼	38
Loneirn	10¼	11¼
MadsGE	15⅝	16½
MagelPet	2	2⅛
MajorRl	1 1-16	1 5-16
Mallkrt	29¼	30¼
MatAssl	23¼	23¾
MauiLP	29½	31
McCorm	14¾	15½
McQuay	11	11½
MadsrW	19½	23½
MdldCap	6¾	7¼
MldRes	4 13-16	5 1-16
MldtBks	27½	28½
Millipr	27¾	28½
MissVIG	14½	15½
MontCol	7½	7⅞
MoorePd	15¾	16¾
MorgRes	7¼	3
Mostek	21⅝	22
MotchM	13¾	14¼
MotClub	5¼	5⅝
Mueller	21	22
NarcCp	22½	24
NalGOil	15¼	16¾
NwidRE	13⅛	14⅛
NJNGas	14⅜	15¼
NielsnA	23½	23¼
NielsnB	23⅝	23¼
NoCarGs	11⅛	11½
NoEOIun	78	79½
NwtNGs	10½	10⅞
NwstPS	17½	17½
Noxell	18½	19
OgilvyM	23	23⅝
OhFerro	9½	10½
OtterTP	21¼	22⅛
PCAInt	8	8½
PabstB	12½	13⅝
PcGaR	21⅝	22½
PauleyP	8¼	9
PeerMf	7⅝	8½
PenaEnt	15⅛	16⅝
Petrolit	49	50
Petribon	19½	20½
PierceSS	10⅛	11⅛
Pinkrtn	28	29
PionHiB	19¼	20¼
Plastline	1⅛	2¼
Possis	4⅛	4⅝
Progrp	1⅛	1½
PbSvNC	10⅞	11⅛
PurIBen	22⅛	23
PutOCao	8⅛	8½
Qualinns	5	5⅝
RaganPr	8½	9⅝
Raychm	80	82
Raymnd	24	25
RecaEq	8⅛	8⅝
RoadEx	28¼	29½
RobbMy	34	36
Roselon	3¼	4¼
Rouse	10	10¼
RusStov	14⅝	15⅛
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDr	2½	2¾
ScripoH	50	53
SeisDelt	11⅛	11⅝
Svcmstr	28	29
Shawmt	32¼	33¼
SolidStS	10	11
SColWtr	14½	15¼
SwGsCo	11⅛	11½
SwElSv	15¼	16¼
Standvn	27⅝	28
StdRegs	24¾	25¾
StanHP	23¾	24¾
SterlSt	6½	6⅝
StrawCl	27	28½
SuperEl	7¼	7⅝
TIME DC	5⅜	5⅛
Tampax	28½	29¼
TecumP	65	67
Tennant	28	30
Tiffany	38¼	39¼
Tierarv	11⅛	11¼
ToscaCo	11½	11¾
TrnsOcO	19	19¾
TricoPd	52½	55½
TrilnOG	5⅛	5⅝
TrsonFd	14⅛	15¼
UnMcGil	10	11
USSurg	18½	19
USTrck	14⅝	14⅞
UVaBsh	23¾	23⅞
UpPenP	17⅝	18¼
ValyGas	10¼	10⅝
VanDus	19½	20¼
VanceSn	4⅛	5⅛
Velcro	10⅛	10⅞
VaNBsh	14	14¼
WshEnr	14⅝	14⅞
WebbRs	12¼	13
Weldtrn	2⅛	2⅞
WiginMa	7½	8¼
WellsGa	3	3¼
WnMia	3½	3¾
WmorC	28¼	29½
WoodLat	27	27¾
WWEng	7⅝	7⅞
WrightW	5⅝	6
ZionUta	18¼	19¼

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 22, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
22350 Abitibi	$19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
460 Acklands	$16½	16½	16½	
10400 Agnico E	$6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
1500 Agra Ind A	$6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
27642 Alta Gas A	$18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
14635 Am Bonzo	$20¼	19½	19⅝	— ⅝
720 Andres W A	$15¾	15¾	15¾	
500 Asbestos	$43½	43	43½	— ¾
10400 Atco A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
3827 BP Can	$25	24¾	24¾	
16869 Bank N S	$23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
845 Beth Cop A	$18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
3712 Bralor Res	$11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
250 Bramalea	$17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
34055 Brenda M	$19⅝	18¼	19¼	+1⅛
4621 BCFP	$20¾	20½	20¾	+ ½
101700 BC Phone	$18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
29672 Brunswk	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
915 Budd Auto	$9	9	9	— ½
200 CAE A	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
2775 Cad Frv	$12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
7296 Cal Pow A	$42⅞	42⅝	42½	— ⅜
2700 Camflo	$13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
3750 C Nor West	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
4550 C Packrs	$22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
62545 Can Perm	$18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+ ¾
160 Can Trust A	$25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
1810 C Tung	$21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
2950 CCablesy A	$21	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
4700 Cdn Cel	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
24417 Cl Bk Com	$26¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
5793 Cdn Tire A	$30⅛	29¾	30	+ ¼
7700 C Utilties	$18½	18½	18½	
300 Candel Oil	$35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
2710 Cassiar	$11¼	11	11	— ⅛
5160 Celanese	495	490	495	+ 5
1325 C Holiday	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
2540 Con Distrb	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
19556 Cons Gas	$20¾	20½	20¾	
974 Con Fardy	330	325	330	+10
200 Conwest	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
4925 Crolamt	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
1000 Crush Intl	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
20620 Cyprus	$15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
48000 Czar Res	$9	8⅝	9	
7280 Daon Dev	$11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
200 Daon A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16323 Denison	$27⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
7800 Dicknsn	$7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
700 D Bridge	$31⅛	31	31	
7422 Dofasco A	$34	33½	33¾	+ ¼
1200 Dom Store	$17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
1275 Du Pont	$21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
37200 Dylex L A	$16	15⅞	15⅞	
4116 East Mal	180	180	180	
1300 Electhom A	470	465	465	
100 Emco	$9	9	9	— ⅛
42250 Falcon C	$9	8¾	9	+ ¼
16665 Fibrg Nik A	$52½	48	52	+4¼
400 Fed Ind A	$6⅞	6¼	6¼	
5150 Francona	$10½	10¼	10½	
435 Fraser A	$15	15	15	
2616 G M Res	465	460	460	+ 5
100 G Distrb A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9400 G Distrb w	294	290	293	— 2
49210 Gibraltar	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
300 Goodyear	$20	20	20	
100 Graft G	$41	41	41	+ ¼
2800 Granduc	175	165	165	—11
8903 Gt Oil Sds	$10½	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
200 GL Forest	$46½	46¼	46½	+ ¼
1950 Greyhnd	$19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
3100 Hard Crp A	385	375	385	
3425 Harlequin	$16	16	16	+ ⅛
7029 Hawker A	$10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
3770 Hayes D	$13	12¾	13	+ ¼
83778 H Bay Co	$28⅛	27¾	27¾	
9148 IAC	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	
1425 Indal	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
800 Indusmin	$18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
1730 Inland Gas	$12¼	12	12¼	
1000 Inl Mogul	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
60840 Int Pipe A	$18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
295 Inv Grp A	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
8000 Ivaco A	$15⅛	15	15	
4368 Jannock	$23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
14610 Kaiser Re	$19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
12100 Kam Kotia	450	435	440	— 5
100 Kelsey H	$24¾	24¾	24¾	
6365 Kerr A A	$12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
26730 Labatt A	$21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
2000 Lab Min	$40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
9602 Lacana	$6⅞	6½	6⅝	
400 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5½	
796 Lob Co A	455	450	450	
1360 Lob Co B	430	425	425	
9500 MICC	$10¼	10	10	
1150 Mclan H A	$20½	20⅛	20⅛	
44186 MB Ltd	$24⅛	23¾	23¾	
9275 Matgmi A	$21	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
940 Molson A	$26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
240 Molson B	$24	24	24	— ½
10661 Moore	$38⅞	38	38½	+ ⅝
2600 Murphy	$16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
1000 Nat Trust	$22	22	22	— ¼
65658 Noranda A	$46	45	46	+1¼
43114 Norcen	$19¼	19	19	
500 NTecm B w	$27	26½	26½	+ ½
200 Nawsco W	$26¼	26¼	26¼	
28342 Oakwood P	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
27860 Ocelot B	$14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
6900 Oshawa A	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
4750 Pope Pet	$11¾	11½	11⅝	
2800 Pamour A	$6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
600 PanCan P	$46¾	46½	46¾	+ ¼
20 Pallno N V	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
5200 Pembina	$8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
1900 Petrofina	$27	26½	27	+ ¾
9338 Pine Point	$31½	30¾	31	+ ⅜
27000 Place G	340	335	335	+ 5
18196 Placer	$29½	28½	29	+ 1
1200 Ram	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
520 Redpath A	$13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
3485 Rd Stenhs A	$8½	8½	8½	
9544 Reichhold	$13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
7070 Revnu Prp	170	165	165	— 2
713 Roman	$29¼	28¾	28¾	— ¼
3700 Rothman	$21	21	21	— ¼
14000 Sceptre	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
11050 Scotts A	$12½	12¼	12¼	
19350 Shell Can	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ½
64777 Sherritt A	$11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
50 Sigma	$41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
114539 Simpsons	320	260	300	+40
6958 Simpsn S A	$8½	8¼	8⅜	
18270 Slater Stl	$17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ½
15700 Southm	$28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
100 St Brodcst	$12	12	12	— ¼
21235 Stelco A	$30⅝	30⅛	30¼	
2 Steep R	355	355	355	—10
6460 Teck Cor A	$14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
11281 Teck Cor B	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
1250 Tex Can	$58½	58	58	— ¼
1400 Thom N A	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
12511 Tor Dm Bk	$22¾	22½	22⅝	
1750 Torstar B	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3039 Traders A	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
2575 Trns Mt A	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
48667 TrCan PL	$19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
41750 UGas A	$10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
850 Union Oil	$24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
9700 U Keno	$13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
16815 U Siscoe	$10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
100 Un Carbid	$23¾	23¾	23¾	
400 Van Der	405	405	405	— 5
20807 Verstl Cor	$14	13½	14	+ ½
1000 Vestgron	$14½	14½	14½	
4125 Voyager P	$24⅛	24	24	
825 Weldwod	$22	22	22	
16600 West Mine	$6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
60340 Weston	$25¼	24¾	25	+ ½
7550 Woodwd A	$21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
1575 Yk Bear	$6⅛	6¼	6¼	

Total sales 5,703,401 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices March 22, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
700 Algoma St	$27⅞	27½	27⅞	
7037 Bnk Mont	$24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
19800 Basic Res	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
1236 Can Cmt	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
800 Cdn Ind	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
755 Con So Ry	120	81	120	+40
10975 Con Bath	$13⅛	12⅞	13	
3300 Dom TxtA	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
38400 FCA Int	295	290	290	
310 Imasco	$39	39	39	+ ⅛
100 Mnt Trst	$22½	22½	22½	+ ½
375 Power Cp	$27	27	27	+ ½
100 Roll and B	$8	8	8	
2336 Royal Bk	$40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅛
200 Steinbrg A	$25¾	25½	25½	
3640 Utd Asbest	295	285	295	+10

Total sales 737,374 shares.

IMM Futures

March 23, 1977

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.6070	0.6072	0.6053	0.6060	—0.0009
Sept	0.6212	0.6214 b	0.6200	0.6202	—0.0010
Dec	0.6342	0.6342	0.6328	0.6340	—0.0007
Mar	0.6465	0.6470	0.6465	0.6470	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2355	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2356	Unch.
YEN					
June	4920	4923	4914	4915	—0017
Sept	4998	5003	4984	4985 a	—0019
Dec	5065	5065	5065	5065	—0010
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0300	2.0360	2.0280	2.0350	+0.0020
Sept	2.0250	2.0310	2.0250	2.0310 b	+0.0030
Dec	2.0200	2.0220 b	2.0200	2.0220 b	+0.0035
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.0200 a	—0.0030
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8536	0.8569	0.8534	0.8559	+0.0018
Sept	0.8550	0.8572	0.8542	0.8564	+0.0007
Dec	0.8568	0.8580	0.8550	0.8565 b	+0.0005
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.8548	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5437	0.5438	0.5431	0.5433	—0.0007
Sept	0.5515	0.5515	0.5511 a	0.5511 a	—0.0006
Dec	0.5571	0.5573 b	0.5565 a	0.5573 b	—0.0005
Mar	0.5615	0.5635 b	0.5609	0.5635 b	—0.0005

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—62

Albany Intl	Freept Min	Perk Elmr
AmBrd 2.67pf	Gard Denv	Phelps Dod
Am Motors	GardDenv wi	Pioneer Co
Am Stores	GearhOwen	Proler Int
Bakerint	Gen Host	RolmCo
Boise Casca	Genstar Ltd	RolmCo wi
Conol Rand	GiLarDre	Saul REst
CannonMills	Gulf Oil	Shell Trans
Celanese	HudsnBayMn	Skil Corp
CharterCo	INACp 1.90pin	Smith Int
CharterCo wt	INCO Ltd	SunElec
Chris Craft	Lilly Eli	Texasgulf
ContIll Prop	M-A-COM wi	Timken Co
Cunn Drug	Macmillan	Tokheim
Cyprus Min	Macmillan pf	ToroCo
DennisnMf s	Masonite	Transco Cos
Dick AB	Measurex	Un Bancp
Dome Mines	Monog Ind	WalkerH A
FedMogul s	NatMedEnt s	WnCoNAm
FedSignal s	PanhEPL	Weyerhsr
FastWheel	PennCent	

NEW LOWS—6

AlaP 8.16pf	PSEG 7.70pf	UnivFds
BeatF 2.32pf	Saga Corp	WinnDixB

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅝	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.2	7	11	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅜
4⅝	3½	AAV	.29e	7.0	7	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
12	6⅝	APS	.44	4.8	7	10	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
2¾	1	ATI				34	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—⅛
17¾	7	AVC			6	25	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
34⅝	17	AVX	.50	1.9	9	97	26¾	25⅞	26¼	+⅜
7⅝	3⅝	AZL			98	25	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
10⅝	6½	AbrdMf	.40b	5.0	5	14	8¼	8	8	—⅛
17¼	7⅝	AcmeU	.30	2.4	13	81	12¼	10⅞	12¼	+1½
5	2⅝	Action			7	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅛	7¼	ActonCp	.24b	2.1	7	62	11¾	11	11¼	+¼
15⅛	7⅛	AdamR	.12	.8	12	178	14⅞	14	14⅜	+⅜
26⅝	13¼	AdobeO	.20	.9	22	118	23⅝	23¼	23½	+¼
2⅞	1⅜	AeglsCp			6	31	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
7⅞	3	Aeronca			20	33	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
8	5⅛	AffilHsp	.24	4.4	9	2	5½	5½	5½	
23¼	16½	AffilPub	.80	3.9	8	9	20½	20½	20½	—⅛
9⅝	5⅜	AfterSix	.32	5.3	4	2	6	5⅞	6	
8	3⅜	AlskAir	.20r	4.1	3	20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅞	2⅝	AlbaW	.15e	3.2	3	46	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	2.8	7	6	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
22	11¼	AllegCp wt				2	19	19	19	
8½	2½	AllegA wtO				32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
1⅞	1-64	AllegA wtN				1	1-64	1-64	1-64	—1-64
9⅝	5⅛	AllianT	.36e	4.4	10	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	AlldArt				652	3¾	3½	3⅝	—⅛
9¼	3⅝	Alphain	.10e	1.3	10	11	8⅛	8	8	
11½	7⅝	Allamil	.32e	3.0	4	4	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+⅛
2	11-16	AltecCp			25	92	1⅛	1	1	
9⅜	5⅛	Altec pf				5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
19⅝	12	AllerFd	.50	3.4	5	38	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	—⅜
41½	25⅝	Amdhl	.40	1.0	14	448	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝	+¼
15	4½	AmAgro			9	52	u15⅝	14¾	15⅛	+⅛
10½	6¼	AmBilt	.12e	1.5	6	1	8	8	8	
40½	16⅞	AmBrd wt				6	28	27¾	28	+¼
11	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.3	7	18	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
6¾	1¾	AmCapCp				33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+¼
10	8⅛	AContrl	.56	6.0	6	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
11⅜	7	AGarPd	.34	3.6	6	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
13⅝	6⅝	AlnfPict				168	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
4½	2¼	Alsraeli	.09e	2.3	3	385	u 4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
9⅜	6½	AMzeA	.48	6.3	5	27	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
10⅞	6½	AMzeB	.48	6.3	5	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
46⅛	29½	AmMfg	1.90f	4.8	6	6	39½	39¼	39½	
14⅛	7⅝	AMdBld	.40	3.6	12	265	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+½
15⅛	8¼	AMotln	.30	2.1	7	9	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
30⅞	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	7.8	9	14	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
9⅞	7⅛	APrecs	.40	4.2	7	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
12⅝	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.5		170	8¼	7½	7⅞	+½
19⅞	12¾	AmSeat	.40	3.0	12	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
15⅛	8	AmTec	.50a	5.7	4	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
17⅛	8½	AngloC	.18e	1.2	8	126	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+¼
14½	7⅝	Anken	.44	3.1	8	44	14¼	13¾	14	—⅛
8½	6⅛	Anthony	.40	5.1	4	34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
17½	8⅝	AplDta	.16	1.5	7	25	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅛
8⅝	5⅜	ApldDev			17	304	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
24⅝	13⅝	AquitCo	.39	1.6	13	182	u24½	24⅛	24⅜	+⅜
10⅝	7	Armin	.12	1.2	6	34	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
10¾	6	ArrowA	.20	2.0	6	5	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
14¼	6⅝	Arundel			4	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—⅜
20⅝	10¼	Asamer	.30	1.8	24	17	16⅞		16⅞	
2½	¾	AskinSvc			29	14	2⅛	2	2	
9⅛	6⅝	Astrex			8	29	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+¼
9⅞	4⅝	Atalnto	.15e	2.8	5	15	7½	7¼	7¼	
1½	11-16	Atco Ind				1	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
3¼	1⅝	AtlsCM	.05e	1.6	35	52	3⅛	3	3⅛	+¼
7⅝	3½	AtlasCp wt				42	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+½
31⅞	18¾	Augat	.44	1.6	14	26	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+¼
4½	2	AutoTrn				10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
4¼	1⅞	AutmRad				8	2	2	2	
8½	4⅛	AVEMC	.34	6.3	6	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
25	16¾	Avondl	1.20	6.1	7	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Aydin			11	74	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
		— B—B—B —								
2⅝	¾	BRT				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	2⅝	BTU			13	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+¼
15½	9	Badger	.70	6.7	5	28	10½	10⅜	10½	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Baker	.20	5.0		28	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
34	18⅝	Baldor	.28	1.1	12	9	25¾	25½	25½	
7½	5⅛	BaldwS	.32a	4.5		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
20⅞	15⅛	BanFd	1.11e	6.5		10	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
1⅞	1¼	Bangor wt				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
14½	7	Banistr	.40	4.7	15	74	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
5⅝	2⅝	BarcoCa	.12	2.3	24	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
11	3⅝	BarnesE			11	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.2	132	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25½	8½	BarryR	.20b	.8	14	181	24½	23½	23⅞	—1
9⅞	4⅝	BarthS			13	4	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Bartons			25	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+¼
15⅝	2⅝	BaruchF			56	79	5¼	4⅞	5	—¼
4⅛	1⅝	Barwick				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
22¼	10⅞	BnfSt A	.40	1.8	6	11	22	21⅝	21¾	—⅛
22¼	10⅞	BnfSt B	.40	1.8	6	10	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	—⅛
5	2½	BergEnt			6	4	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
9⅝	5⅜	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	57	8⅝	8	8	—⅜
17½	13¾	BrgB pf	1.15	7.2		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+¼
[illegible]	1¾	BernzO			9		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
[illegible]	1⅝	Berven				16	3	3	3	—⅛
3½	2	BethCo				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Beverly			11	32	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
13⅞	8	BicPen	.48	4.6	8	44	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
9⅞	8¼	BigVSp s	.24	2.8	5	24	8½	d 8⅛	8½	+¼
38	17¼	BinkMf	1b	5.4	6	1	18½	18½	18½	
25½	10	Blount	.48	2.1	7	77	24¼	22⅞	23½	+1⅞
5⅞	3⅝	BodinAp				35	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
15½	5⅝	BollBer	.20	1.6		5	12½	12½	12½	—⅛
24¼	14⅝	BowVall	.10	.4	17	155	24⅞	23⅝	23¾	—⅝
9	2⅝	Bowmar			35	23	3⅝	3½	3½	—¼
24	11¾	Bowne	.48b	2.4	8	12	20¾	20⅛	20¼	+¼
13¾	5½	BradfdN	.26	2.8	8	108	9½	8⅞	9⅜	+⅜
5¼	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.3	4	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
10⅝	8¼	Braniff wt				10	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
18⅞	13	Brascan	1a	5.3	4	174	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
15⅝	4½	BreezeCp			18	80	u15⅝	14¾	15⅜	+⅜
17⅞	10⅝	BristBr	.60	3.6	7	25	16½	16⅜	16½	+⅛
5	3⅛	BroDart	.20	5.7	7	17	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
19½	9⅝	BrooksP	.44	3.0	11	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
7⅝	1	BrownCo wt				331	u 7½	7	7⅜	+⅜
35½	21⅛	BrnFA	1.16	3.5	11	4	33⅝	33⅜	33½	
36½	21	BrnFB	1.16	3.3	12	49	35¼	35	35	
5	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.4		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17	9⅝	Buell	.50	4.2	5	15	12⅛	12	12	—⅜
4	3⅝	Bulldex			4	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
3	1⅝	Burgess				3	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Burnsin	.60	5.9	7	31	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+⅛
		— C—C—C —								
18	10	CK Pet	.16	1.1	39	44	14½	13¾	14⅛	—⅛
14⅞	4⅜	CDI			7	121	9⅞	9⅛	9⅜	—⅜
16⅝	6⅝	CHB Fd	.57t	6.5	9	47	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	—⅛
6½	3⅝	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	7	40	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
19¼	9¼	CRS	.30	3.1	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19½	11⅝	CSE	1.20	7.0	5	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
27½	12⅛	CWTran	.70	2.7	6	22	26	25⅞	26	+⅜
14⅞	4	CagleA	.05e	.6	6	12	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
18⅞	13	Caldor	.40	2.0	8	46	20	19¾	20	
15⅝	4	Calcomp			16	502	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+½
14⅝	3	CalLife	.05e	1.2	12	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
29⅝	19	CalLf pf	2.50	12.		8	21	20¾	20¾	—¼
9⅝	8⅝	CalLf pf	1.10	13.		1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
41⅞	25¾	CalPIC	1.60a	4.3	5	23	37	35¾	37	+1¼
17⅞	11⅝	Camco	.20	1.1	8	16	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅜
8⅝	3⅝	CaChbA				175	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
14⅞	6⅝	CdnHomO			25	101	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	4½	CdMarc	.30	3.1	9	75	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
19⅝	10⅝	CdnMerr			14	22	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
94½	48	CdnSupO			15	188	91⅝	90	91⅛	+⅜
6⅝	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	4.6	5	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅝	3	Caresso	.05e	1.1	10	17	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
32⅝	24⅝	Carnat	1.50	5.4	8	87	28¼	27¾	28	+⅜
15⅞	11⅝	CaroEn	1.20	7.9	6	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅛
58¾	49¾	CaroPLpf	5	9.7		z50	51½	51½	51½	+1¾
12	4⅝	CarrolDv			10	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
18¾	13⅝	CastlAM	1b	6.3	5	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
22⅝	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.8		8	20⅝	20½	20½	—⅛
15½	6⅛	Cavitrn	.10e	.7	47	86	14⅝	13¼	14	+⅜
3¾	1⅝	CelluCft			6	13	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
38⅝	33⅛	CenM pf	3.50	10.		z10	35	35	35	—⅛
6⅜	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		10	6	5¾	6	
5⅞	3½	CentryF			6	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
22⅜	12⅞	Cenvill	1	6.6	5	35	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
2½	11-16	Certron				114	15-16	⅞	⅞	—⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.6	11	16	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ChampHo				137	2	2	2	
16	13⅝	CharlM s			5	1	13½	13½	13½	
9	6½	Chmpist	.24	3.3	8	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
30⅝	19½	ChiRv	1.60a	7.4	10	20	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
30⅝	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	3.1	26	189	u32⅛	30⅝	31⅞	+1⅞
11⅝	6⅝	ChildWld			9	60	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	—¼
6⅝	2⅝	CineFive				17	4½	4½	4½	
18⅝	12⅝	CircleK	1	6.2	8	9	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
[illegible]	3	Clabir	.14b	3.3	13	8	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Clarml	.30e	3.2		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	ClarkC	.18e	3.6	7	9	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Clarostat			7	22	10½	10	10⅛	+½
22	14⅝	Clausng	1.32	6.2	7	2	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
15⅝	8⅝	Clopay	.32	3.5	5	7	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—¼
6⅝	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	4.6	11	7	3½	3½	3½	
22⅝	14⅝	Colemn	.92	5.2	7	82	18	17¾	17¾	—⅛
21⅝	9⅝	ColCml			32	711	16⅞	15⅞	16⅝	+1⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Colwell	.40	4.8	8	22	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
32	21½	Cominc	2	6.2	10	30	u32⅝	31⅝	32½	+1⅛
23⅝	15⅝	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	1	19½	19½	19½	
16⅝	13⅝	ComAl pf	1.40	11.		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17⅝	9¾	ComMtl	.60	3.6	6	12	17	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
35¾	13⅝	Comdlnt			8	298	25¼	24¼	24½	+1
17½	1½	ComdrCp			32	50	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
30⅝	8¾	Compo s	.20	2.0	13	739	10¼	9¾	10	+⅝
2⅜	1⅝	CompuD			10	98	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+¼
[illegible]	11-16	Compinv				5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
17½	10⅝	Conchm	.80	4.7	6	22	17	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
18½	8¾	Condec	.30t	2.7		56	11½	11	11⅛	—⅛
10⅝	5	ConnrHm			4	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
28⅝	16⅝	Conrock	.90a	3.7	7	3	u24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+¾
[illegible]	3½	Conroy	.16	3.7	5	x11	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
22⅝	5¼	ConsOG			1063	64	10¾	10½	10⅝	—¼
11⅝	8⅝	ConsRef	.60	6.7	8	5	9	9	9	
[illegible]	4	ContMtl			6	10	5½	5⅛	5½	+¼
[illegible]	¼	ContTel wt				24	5-16	¼	¼	
[illegible]	5¼	Cookln	.20e	3.1	3	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34⅛	13	CookP	.60	1.8	14	58	u34	32⅝	33⅛	+⅝
6½	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	3.0		4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
23⅝	13	CoreLb	.28	1.4	14	87	21¼	20	20	—2
15⅝	11⅝	Corenco	.80b	5.9	6	2	13½	13½	13½	+¼
31⅝	13⅝	Cornlios	.80	4.2	9	36	19	18⅝	19	+⅝
11⅝	3⅝	Coscolnc			12	60	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
[illegible]	⅛	Cousins wt				30	½	7-16	7-16	—⅛
5½	2⅝	Cramer				5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14¼	9½	CrestOil	.24a	1.8	16	60	13½	13⅝	13½	
28⅝	15⅝	Crompt	1.40	5.1	5	8	27¾	27½	27½	
32½	23	CrossAT	1	3.7	10	11	27	27	27	
57	20⅝	CwnCP	.60a	1.1	6	144	56¼	55⅝	56⅛	+⅞
5⅝	3½	CrownC	.20	3.8	8	15	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
17½	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.3	19	510	16	15¼	16	+⅝
29½	14⅝	CrystlO	.60	2.1	481	60	28⅝	28⅛	28⅞	+½
29⅝	16⅝	CubicCp	.60	3.4	7	30	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
22⅝	16¼	Curtice	1.10	5.9	5	158	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
		— D—D—D —								
4⅞	2⅝	DCL			5	133	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+¼
3⅝	2½	DWG	.35t	13.	7	52	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—⅛
6	3⅛	DamonC			4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14¼	6⅝	Damson			30	127	10¼	10	10⅛	+¼
25⅝	13⅝	Datapd	.20	1.6	9	166	19	18⅝	18⅞	+⅜
14⅝	9	DayMn	.25e	2.0	22	45	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅛
7⅛	1⅝	DeRose			14	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4⅝	2½	Decoratr	.24	8.7	9	17	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
20½	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.3	13	15	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+¼
10⅝	6	DelhiOil	.05e	.5	11	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅞	7	DellwdF	.60	7.4	4	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+½
23	15⅝	DenTel	.20	1.1	16	21	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
23⅝	21¾	Depsitr	s1.40	6.1	6	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
15⅝	9	DevCpA		.4		9	15½	15	15½	+¼
40	20⅝	DevonGp			4	z6900	38⅞	34¾	36⅛	—1⅞
5⅝	2⅝	Digicon			25	94	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
18⅝	14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.3	6	99	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2¾	15-16	Diodes				4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
3⅞	1½	DisFab			7	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
36	10⅛	Documat			10	150	22⅝	20¾	22	+1½
110	52¼	DomePt			10	390	u111½	109½	111	+1⅞
23	13⅝	Domtor	1.80a	8.2	5	26	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
19½	9½	Downy	.40	2.5	4	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
19⅝	16⅝	DrexUt	1.68	9.1		2	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
12¼	7½	DrivHarr				3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
14⅝	7	DrFair	.40	4.8	8	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅜	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.8	6	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—1-16
19⅞	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.2	4	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
13½	8⅞	DurTst	.40b	4.1	10	49	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
6⅞	2¾	Dynictn				72	4⅝	4	4⅛	+⅛
23⅛	12⅝	Dyneer	.72	3.0	7	28	u24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+1
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅝	EAC	.21e	5.3		29	4	4	4	—⅛
19⅝	11¼	EarthRes	1	5.6	8	72	18½	17⅞	18	+⅛
22⅝	14½	EsmCo	1.20	7.0	9	7	17½	17¼	17¼	—⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos				14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21½	11½	EDO	.50	2.8	9	2	18	18	18	—⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Ehren	.10a	.7	11	616	u13⅝	12¼	13⅜	+⅞
7¼	3⅝	ElAudD			4	14	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.2	10	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
35	22¼	ElecAm	1.20	3.4	7	20	u35⅝	34¼	35¼	+⅛
9	6⅝	EmrRd			5	59	u 9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅛
10⅛	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.0	13	20	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
8⅝	5	Espey	.15e	2.1	13	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	11¼	EsqRd	.57e	3.5	5	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5	1⅝	EtzLav	.10e	2.4	15	13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
20⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.5	9	35	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+½
8⅝	4½	Exectve			12	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Exectn	.40t	2.2	17	22	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
		— F—F—F —								
10	6⅝	FPA			3	44	9½	9¼	9½	
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.2		108	5⅝	5⅛	5½	—⅛
15⅝	8¼	Fabind	.50	3.3	4	28	15	15	15	
6⅝	1½	FairTex			4	7	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
5⅛	2½	FairmC	.15	3.1	16	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
16½	8½	FamDir	.36	2.8	8	15	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
3½	2⅛	FamRc			7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14	7½	FavDrg	.20b	1.9	8	39	10⅝	10	10⅝	—⅛
21	11⅝	FedMart	.60	3.1	9	5	19½	19⅛	19½	+⅛
19⅛	14⅝	FedRl	1.36	9.0	13	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
7⅝	4⅝	FedRes			25	1477	u 8	7⅝	7⅞	+⅝
29½	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.7	16	6	28½	28¼	28¼	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Fidelco				11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
16	11⅛	FinGen	.40b	2.9	7	52	14	13¾	14	+⅛
13⅝	10⅛	FinGnA	.40b	3.9		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅝	7⅝	FtConn	1	10.	8	9	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
24⅝	14	FtSLSh	1b	4.9	5	3	20¼	20½	20½	
6¼	3⅛	Fstmrk			6	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
19⅝	10	FischrP	11	7.5	7	27	13⅝	13	13¼	—⅛
4½	1¾	Fishman				61	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅜
5⅝	2½	Flagg			8	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11⅝	3⅝	FlonEnl			6	1	4½	4½	4½	
41¼	20	FlightSf	.28	.8	16	24	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+½
12	5⅝	FlaRck	.21e	2.5	4	24	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
17½	5	FlowGen			13	28	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—⅜
16⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.42	3.5	7	25	12⅛	11⅞	12	—⅛
36¾	20⅝	FlukeJ	.96t	2.6	14	38	36¾	36¼	36¾	+½
10	5⅝	Foodrm	.50	6.9	4	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
8½	6	FooteM			19	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
31⅝	26½	Foote pf	2.20	7.3		6	30¾	30¼	30¼	—¼
73	56	FordCan	5a	8.1	13	240	61¾	61¾	61⅝	+1
25¼	9½	ForestC	.10	.8		8	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3	ForestLab				4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
7½	4¼	FrankInRt			18	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11¾	5½	Franks	.32	3.4	7	2	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
22⅝	17⅝	Frantz	1a	4.7	6	3	21¼	21	21¼	+½
7	4½	Friedm	.24b	3.8	5	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15⅝	7⅝	FriendFr				3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
12½	9½	Friona	.40	3.4	4	45	12	11⅞	11⅞	
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.8	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
19⅝	9⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.7	5	49	11½	11⅛	11½	+½
9⅝	3	FrontA wt				28	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+½
		— G—G—G —								
2⅝	1	GlExpl			9	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
6½	2⅛	GIT			16	8	4½	4⅜	4½	
10⅝	4⅝	GRI	.30	4.4	10	144	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	GTI				7	1½	1½	1½	
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy	.06t	1.0	4	30	6¼	5¾	6¼	+⅛
16	6⅝	Garan	.81e	10.	4	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
28½	8⅛	GatLiet	.40b	2.2	9	17	18¾	18½	18½	—½
3⅝	⅝	Gaynor				3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
10⅝	4¼	GenExp				94	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅝	2¾	GnHous			4	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3	Genge	.10e	2.0	5	17	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
5⅝	1½	Genisco			10	14	3	3	3	
8	4⅝	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	5	15	4½	4½	4½	
26½	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	.8	11	164	u26½	24⅝	26	+⅝
25	18⅝	GiantF	1.30	5.4	5	35	24½	23¾	24⅛	+⅜
14⅝	7⅝	GiantYell	.55e	5.6	8	45	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
28⅝	19¼	Glatfltr	1.20	4.3	7	17	28	27⅝	28	+⅝
30	13½	Glnmr	.72	3.5	7	46	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	—1½
14	7¾	Globeln	.70	6.4	9	2	11	11	11	
3⅝	1⅝	Glover				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	3½	Gldblatt				8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
19½	6⅝	GoldnCvc				15	7½	7½	7½	
44⅝	6½	GldNugt	.08t	.3	31	225	25½	24¾	24⅝	
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	8.0	5	41	8⅛	8	8	—⅜
1½	⅝	Goldfield				60	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
3⅝	1⅝	GoodLS			3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt				51	15-16	13-16	⅞	
26	18¾	GormR	1.20a	5.8	7	2	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
10⅝	7⅝	GouldT	.88	8.6	10	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
13¾	6¼	GrahMt	.30	3.2	29	79	9⅝	9½	9½	
11½	6	GrandAu	.31e	3.1	7	19	10	9⅞	10	+¼
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCtl	.50	4.6	5	21	11	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
19½	8⅝	GrangerA			11	24	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd			5	108	9	7¾	7¾	
8	4⅛	GlBasinP			31	184	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
28⅝	18¾	GlLkCh	.28	1.0	15	20	28½	27¾	28	+⅛
3¾	1⅝	Greenmn				5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8½	5⅝	GREIT	.40	4.9	15	9	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅝	16⅝	GrossT	1.44	5.8	8	14	25	24⅝	24⅞	+½
23⅝	10⅝	Guilford	.60	3.2	3	31	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
40½	23½	GlfCan	1.40	3.4	10	370	u42⅝	39¾	41	+1¼
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			8	36	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1¼	HalcoPd				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.4	4	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Hamptn			4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
16¼	12½	Hannfrd	.88	6.0	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
31¼	21⅞	Harland	1	3.5	11	93	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+1⅛
5⅝	1½	Harvey			4	21	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
9⅝	3¾	Hasbro	.20	3.8	8	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Hasting	.60	5.9	6	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
7½	4	HawalA				2	5½	5¼	5½	+⅛
9⅝	3½	HlthCh			13	67	5½	5⅛	5½	+¼
10⅝	7⅝	HeinWer	.39e	4.9	7	1	8	8	8	
6⅝	3⅛	Heinick	.10	2.3	8	14	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	HeltmMtp				119	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
12⅝	4⅝	HiGinc	.03r	.4	8	7	8⅝	8½	8½	
14⅝	4⅝	HiShear	.20	1.6	6	60	12⅝	12	12½	
9⅝	4⅝	Hiptrnic	.20	2.8	13	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Hofman	.20	4.3	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
10¼	5½	HollyCp			12	67	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
47	33¼	HomeOA	1.30	2.8	10	5	46	45½	46	+½
31⅞	15	Hormel	1.48	4.5	7	38	u33¼	31⅝	33	+1⅝
16	6⅝	HornHar				11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	+¼
13¾	8½	HospM	.60	5.9	28	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.77e	10.	12	4	17	17	17	+⅛
7⅝	5	HousRon	.50	6.6	5	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3	HouseVI			12	34	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
27½	13½	HouOM	.80	4.3	10	773	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
26	15⅝	HouO pf	1.69	8.3		58	20⅝	20½	20⅝	—⅛
15⅞	6½	HowelC	.40	2.7	13	27	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
4¼	2⅝	Howell	.15e	6.3	14	23	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
31⅞	23⅝	HubellB	1.44	5.4	8	4	27	26¾	26¾	—¼
27	23¾	Hubbl pf	2.06	8.5		21	24¼	24	24¼	+⅜
11⅝	6½	HudsnGn			3	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
54½	33⅝	HudBO	2	3.8	9	55	52¾	52¼	52⅝	+⅜
15¼	8¼	Huffy	.68	5.7	6	59	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
8½	3¾	HuntH	.16e	3.4	5	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
47¼	24⅝	HuskyO	1	2.4	8	233	42¾	42	42¼	+¼
7⅝	3	Hycel				76	5⅛	5	5	
		— I—I—I —								
5⅝	3½	ICH	.15e	3.5	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
10	7⅝	ICM	.50e	5.6	11	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	IFS Ind	.14	2.8	6	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1¼	7-16	ITI			8	17	11-16	⅝	11-16	
2 1-16	15-16	ImpGp	.09e	4.5	7	2	2	2	2	—1-16
24¼	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.1	10	749	u24⅝	24	24⅜	+⅜
46½	38	InPL pf	4	10.		z20	40	40	40	—½
3	1	InflightSv				9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
23½	9½	Instron	.40	1.8	8	21	22¾	21⅝	22⅛	+1½
2	⅝	InstrSys			31	1205	1¼	1	1¼	+⅛
19¼	9⅝	InsSy pf	.28t	2.3		53	12⅝	11	12⅛	+1⅛
12⅝	4	IntegRes			11	122	7¾	7½	7⅝	—⅛
8⅝	6	IntClvGs	.28	3.4	7	15	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Intrmk	.15e	1.3	6	8	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
4½	2½	IntBnknt			18	214	3¼	3	3	—¼
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc				26	1½	1½	1½	
28⅝	15⅝	IntGenl	1.40	4.9	5	41	28⅝	28	28⅝	—⅛
10	4½	IntProt	.30	4.6	4	3	6½	6½	6½	
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.3	5	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4⅝	11-16	Interphot				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
4½	1⅝	InvestFla			1	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
38⅝	24⅝	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	7	101	38½	38	38	—⅛
9⅝	6¼	InvDvB	.32	3.4	7	13	9½	9½	9½	
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.57e	6.9	13	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
28⅝	15½	Ionics			11	85	22¾	22	22½	+⅝
34½	15	IroqBrd	.30	1.1	9	46	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—¼
5½	2⅝	IrvinInd	.10	3.2		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—½
8⅝	6⅝	IsraelD	.67e	9.9		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	7.8	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
17⅝	9¼	Jacobs	.50b	3.9	7	33	13⅝	12¾	12⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	Jensen	1.40t	16.	5	19	9	8⅞	9	
11¼	5⅝	JohnPd	.36	6.0	10	8	6⅛	5⅞	6	
5½	2¼	JuniperP			225	1556	u 6⅞	5⅝	6⅝	+1⅛
9¼	6⅝	Jupiter			4	8	9	9	9	
		— K—K—K —								
6⅝	3¼	KTelin	.30e	4.4	14	438	u 7	6	6⅞	+⅞
2⅝	1⅝	Kaisin				80	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
3	11-16	KaneMill wt				25	1	1	1	
10⅝	3½	KapokT			15	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+½
16⅝	8⅝	KayCp	.50	3.1	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—¼
17⅝	7⅝	KenaiCp			7	199	13⅝	12½	13	+⅜
12⅝	8	Kenwin	.48a	4.6	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	4.7		3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
7¾	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	4.4	4	15	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
2⅝	½	Kidde wt				1	1	1	1	
3½	2⅝	KinArk			8	57	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1	KingOpt				12	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
22¼	15⅝	KingRd s	.32	1.5	8	71	21¾	20⅝	21½	+⅜
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	33	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	KleerVu			8	12	2½	2⅝	2½	
7⅝	3⅝	KuhnSIr			12	75	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅜
		— L—L—L —								
6⅝	2⅝	LSB	.10r	2.1	11	12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	2.8	18	7	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.3	20	2	6	6	6	
12¼	8	LQuint	1.08t	12.	13	191	9¼	9	9¼	+⅜
6½	1⅝	LafyRad				728	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	+⅛
10	2⅝	Landmk			4	38	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+¼
8⅝	4½	Laneco	.20b	2.4		3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
18½	15⅝	LeaRonl s	.60	3.2	9	14	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
8½	4	LeePh			18	54	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
18½	11⅛	LeighPd	.80	4.4	7	9	18	18	18	
8⅝	2⅝	LeisureT			5	158	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
12	5⅝	LiblyFb	.39t	5.5	4	16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—½
9¼	5¾	Lighlolr	.24	2.6	6	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	LincAm			6	37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
5⅝	2½	LloydsE				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Lodge	.08e	3.4	11	63	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
33⅝	19⅝	Lohmn	1.20	4.8	9	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
26⅝	7⅝	LoewT wt				217	19	18⅝	18⅝	—¾
19½	9¼	Logicon			11	16	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅛
20½	15¼	LaGenS	.99	5.0	6	12	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			7	15	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
14⅝	9½	Lydall	.60a	5.6	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	LynchCp			2	33	3¼	3	3	—⅛
		— M—M—M —								
9¾	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.6	4	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
3⅝	½	Macrod			29	12	1¾	1⅝	1¼	+⅛
13	5¼	Mngood			15	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	—⅛
1 3-16	½	Marindo				267	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	
14½	8⅝	Marlene	.14e	1.0	5	19	14¼	14	14	—⅛
22⅞	20	Marm pf	2.25	11		12	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Marshin				51	6½	5⅝	6⅛	+⅛
26⅛	11⅝	MarlPr	.40	3.0	4	8	13½	13⅛	13½	—⅛
17	8½	Masind	.60a	5.2	7	20	11½	11⅛	11⅝	
19	16⅛	MatrlRsh	s.20	1.1	13	3	19	19	19	
10¼	9½	Matrix s				4	10	9½	10	+⅛
5⅝	2¼	MaulToc				9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
13-16	3-16	McCrory wt				2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
6⅞	3¼	McCulO			31	317	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			6	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅞	14⅝	Means	1.20	6.8	8	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
13⅞	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.5	5	23	9⅛	9	9⅛	
6½	2⅝	MedalnGo			10	23	5½	5⅝	5½	+⅛
23⅝	14	MedlaG	.60	2.9	9	6	21	21	21	
13½	6⅝	Megalnt	.24	2.7	5	17	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	—⅛
25⅝	14	MEMCo	.90	6.3	7	6	14½	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
13⅛	8⅝	MercSL	.50	4.5	5	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	+¼
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.8	9	11	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Metex	.40	3.5	9	11	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅜
37⅝	21½	Metpth	.32	.9	19	12	34¼	34	34	
4	1¾	Metrocar				1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	MichGen				40	2⅝	2¼	2¼	—⅛
8	5	MchSuu	.05e	.7		3	7	7	7	+⅛
7½	3⅝	Micklbry	.16	3.9	34	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
13⅝	5⅝	MidldCo	.20	2.4	4	28	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+¼
18⅝	10	MdlGls	.40	2.4	10	41	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
10⅝	6¼	Miller H			7	1	9½	9½	9½	
5¼	1⅝	MissnIT			23	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
25⅛	13⅝	MitchlE	.12	.5	10	182	24½	23⅝	24	+⅜
17½	9⅛	MiteCp	.50	3.6	5	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	+⅛
7⅝	5⅝	MonMg	.44	6.6	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.5	9	14	16⅝	16	16¼	
8½	6	MtgGth	.69e	8.1	15	6	u 8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.1	4	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
22	12⅛	MtVMil	1a	4.8	4	7	21	20¾	20¾	—¼
13¼	8¾	MovStr	.52	3.9	6	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Movielab			15	36	4½	4¼	4½	
		— N—N—N —								
13¼	11	NFC n	.15	1.2	8	23	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
18	9⅝	Napco	.20	2.0	6	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
7½	4⅛	Narda	.20	3.1	11	31	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
36	16⅛	NatCSS	.32	1.0	16	392	34½	30¾	33½	+3
8⅛	5⅛	NatEdu	.17e	1.6	5	42	7½	7¼	7⅜	—⅛
16⅛	8⅝	NtHIIE			8	100	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
4	1⅝	NKinney				383	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
7	2⅝	NtParag				2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12¼	4⅛	NtPatent				77	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7¼	4⅝	NtSilvr	.20e	4.2	10	13	4¾	4½	4½	—⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	3.4	7	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
15⅝	7½	NatwHo	.40	2.5	11	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
9⅝	3½	NelsLB	.66t	9.8	6	48	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+½
2⅝	1⅝	NesILM	.05e	2.0	6	22	2½	2⅜	2½	
29⅞	14	NHamp	.80a	3.4	7	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Nidria	.05e	3.1	8	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
17¼	9	NMxAr	.21t	1.4	29	57	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	—⅛
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	7.2	9	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
32	20	NYTim	.80	3.0	20	35	26¾	26⅛	26½	—⅛
17⅝	6⅛	NewbE	.50	6.7	39	12	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
35⅝	19¼	Newcor	1	3.6	5	7	27½	27¼	27⅝	+¼
4⅝	1⅝	Nexus			10	13	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
32⅝	15½	NiagFSv	.80	3.7	6	15	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅜
6½	2⅝	Nichols	.02r	.4	5	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
11⅝	2⅝	Nolex				34	4⅛	4	4⅛	+½
13	7½	Norin	.40	4.2	3	21	9½	9⅝	9½	—⅛
13⅛	10⅝	Nort pf	1.50	12.		10	12½	12⅝	12½	+⅛
25	2⅝	Nortek	.04	.4	8	x72	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
5-32	1-128	NoAMt wt				3	1-128	1-128	1-128	—3-128
25⅞	13	NoARoy	.20	1.0	7	15	20¼	19⅛	19⅞	—⅛
12⅝	7⅝	NoCdO			9	45	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	+⅜
13¼	12¼	NoestBk	n1.04	8.2	6	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+½
18⅝	9⅝	NuclDta			12	14	12¾	12½	12⅝	—⅛
29⅝	18	Numac	.07t	.2	37	81	29	28⅝	28⅞	+⅛
		— O—O—O —								
4¾	2⅝	OEA	.10e	2.8		7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	1.0	6	6	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
16	11	OhSealy	.84	5.7	9	15	15⅝	14¾	14¾	—⅛
9	5⅞	Olllnd	.40e	4.6	5	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
20¼	13¼	OnLine	.24	1.2	13	110	20	19½	19½	—½
44½	21	OOklep			31	z650	42¼	40¼	41¼	—1
5¼	2⅞	Ormand			20	6	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
11	5⅝	OutdrSp	.20	2.3	8	11	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
5⅛	1½	OxfordFt				10	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
9¼	3⅝	OzarkA	.20e	4.0	4	127	5⅛	4⅝	5	+⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	¼	PF Ind				34	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
17⅝	14⅝	PGEplA	1.50	9.8		25	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	—⅛
16	13¼	PGEplB	1.37	9.9		9	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
15½	12¼	PGEplE	1.25	9.6		3	13	13	13	+⅜
29½	24⅝	PGEplW	2.57	9.6		148	27	26⅝	26⅞	+⅜
26½	21⅞	PGEplV	2.32	9.6		131	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+⅛
29⅝	24⅝	PGEplT	2.54	9.8		47	27¼	25⅝	26	+¼
30⅛	25	PGEplS	2.62	9.9		13	26½	26½	26½	—⅜
13⅝	10⅝	PGEplH	1.12	9.1		46	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+⅜
28	23⅝	PGEplR	2.37	9.6		103	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	
23½	20	PGEplO	2	9.7		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
23	18⅝	PGEplM	1.96	9.7		4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
26	21⅝	PGEplL	2.25	9.9		6	24	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
24½	20⅝	PGEplK	2.04	9.6		96	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
26½	22½	PGEplJ	2.32	10.		3	23	23	23	
13⅝	10⅝	PGEplI	1.09	9.7		4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
54½	44⅝	PacLt pf	4.75	10.		z50	46½	46½	46½	+½
17¼	11	PacTrst	.65r	4.3	14	10	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+½
23½	11	PacScie	.32	2.5	7	33	13	12¾	12¾	—⅛
33¼	27⅝	PallCp	.52	1.6	15	85	32¾	31⅝	32½	+1⅛
2⅜	1¼	PalomrF				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast	.30	6.3	10	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ParaPk			11	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	11	ParkCh	.60	4.8	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	ParkEl			16	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30⅝	18¾	Parsons	1	4.3	7	144	23	22⅝	23	+¾
6½	2⅝	PatFash	.10r	1.8	3	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
10	5⅝	Patagon			6	3	10	9⅝	10	
12	6⅝	PatoC	2e	18.	4	66	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	—⅛
45½	17	PebbIB	1	2.4	14	7	41⅝	41¼	41¼	
1⅛	⅝	PennDix wt				9	1	15-16	1	+1-16
12¾	10½	PenEM			5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
18¼	12⅝	PenTr	1	6.7	6	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
3½	2⅝	PECp	.42t	17.	5	90	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
2½	⅝	Penlron			8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
33⅝	24¾	PepBoys	1b	3.7	5	7	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅜
25¼	10	PepCom	.48a	2.2	9	191	21⅝	20	21½	+1
15¾	8½	Perini	.40	3.1	13	23	12¾	12¾	12¾	+½
13⅝	6⅝	PetroLe			10	297	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅛
11⅝	8¼	PhilLD	.65r	6.4	4	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
5¼	2	Phoenix				46	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
12	7	PicNPay	.28	2.9	6	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
6⅝	1	PioneerS			2	108	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
7¼	3	PionTx	.20t			2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.3	7	2	6	6	6	—⅛
32⅛	20	PltDM	1.48	4.3	6	1	u32½	32½	32½	+¼
34¼	23¾	Pittway	1.65	5.1	7	14	32½	32⅝	32½	—¼
9¾	4⅝	PlanlInd				68	7⅝	7	7⅛	
11¼	5⅝	PlyGm	.40b	4.9	4	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
2½	1¼	PlymR B			30	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Poloron				15	1½	1½	1½	
26⅝	8½	Polychr	.20	.8	13	2	26	26	26	
16½	16¼	PostCp n	.50	3.0	8	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
18	10⅝	PrairieO			15	12	17	16⅝	17	+½
13½	10⅝	PrattLmb	1	8.0	7	24	12½	12¼	12½	+⅜
28	25¼	PrtL pf	2.25	8.8		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+½
5⅞	4¼	PrattRd	.30	6.2	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28	22¼	PrenHa	1.36	5.5	9	30	24⅝	24¾	24¾	—⅛
4	2½	PresRIA			1	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3½	1⅝	PresRIB			1	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅞	6⅝	Presley	.62r	5.5	3	46	11½	11⅝	11⅝	
18	13⅞	Preston	.70	3.9	6	20	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	+¼
25⅝	4¾	PrimMt			17	120	16½	15⅝	16⅝	
13⅛	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.5	5	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
7⅝	3	PrdRE	.28	3.9	24	3926	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅛
10⅝	3⅛	PrudBld	.24	4.6	9	13	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
48	42½	PSCol pf	4.25	9.9		z25	42¾	42¾	42¾	+¼
25¾	21⅝	PSPLptC	2.34	10.		2	23	23	23	
10	7⅝	PulteH s	.24	2.5	3	53	9⅝	9½	9½	
12¼	4⅝	PuntaG			10	17	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
12¼	9¾	Punta pf	1.10	9.2		42	12	12	12	
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.7	19	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
		— R—R—R —								
12¾	9⅝	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	5	11⅛	11	11	
2¾	1⅝	RET				5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15	8⅝	RHMed	.10e	1.0	7	7	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+⅜
3⅝	1⅝	RPS			7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
4¼	2¼	RSC	.10	3.8	15	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8½	5¼	Ropan	.10e	1.4	9	7	7	6⅞	7	
23½	12⅛	RanchEx	.10e	.5	6	129	19¾	18⅝	19½	+1½
17¼	10⅝	RangrO			59	275	16⅛	15⅝	16	+⅜
32½	21⅛	Ransbrg	1.20	4.2	7	11	28¾	27⅝	28⅛	+⅝
4¾	15-16	RapAm wt				40	3¼	3	3⅛	+⅛
3½	2	RothP				50	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
32⅝	13½	Rayind	.40	1.9	19	123	21⅝	19¾	21¼	+1⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Reading			8	3	4⅝		4⅝	
18⅝	14⅝	REInv	1.20	6.4	13	4	u18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+⅜
13⅝	10	RlIncT	1.40	13.	6	5	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—¼
5⅝	2½	Redlaw	.25e	7.4	13	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT			49	441	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	—⅛
12½	8½	RegalB	.60	6.6	7	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅜
14½	5⅞	RepGyp	.40	2.7	5	11	u14¾	14⅝	14¾	+⅜
5-32	1-128	RepMig wt				5	1-128	1-128	1-128	
25	22	RNY pf	2.12	9.1		215	23¼	23	23¼	—⅛
26⅝	14½	ReshCot	.24	1.5	8	29	15¾	15½	15⅝	+⅛
69½	20½	Resrt A			11	971	52¼	50⅞	50⅞	—⅛
108	27	Resrt B			17	z1300	77⅞	76½	77½	+¾
7⅛	1⅝	RestAssc			14	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
13¼	5	RexNore			15	5	11½	11½	11½	
8¼	3¼	RibletP	.12	1.7	4	78	7	6⅞	7	—⅛
10⅛	6	Richlon	.44	7.0	7	17	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅛
50⅞	25⅞	RileyCo			8	113	41½	40⅝	40¾	+⅜
33½	23⅝	RioAlg	1.08	3.2	9	2	u34	34	34	+½
16⅝	8⅝	Robnich				122	12½	12	12½	+½
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	1.9	5	97	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+⅜
13⅝	10	Rockway	1	8.5	5	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
45⅝	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.4	17	8	45¼	44¾	44¾	—⅛
5	2⅝	RoncoT			5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
8	4½	Rossmr			3	20	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			10	98	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅛	7⅝	Ruddck	.42e	5.2	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10	7½	Rudick pf	.56	7.1		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			3	24	1½	1½	1½	
6	2½	RBW Cp			16	49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
19	10⅝	Russell	.48	3.8	5	31	12⅝	12½	12¾	+¼
		— S—S—S —								
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.7	5	5	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
3½	1½	SGSec				1	2⅛	2¼	2¼	+⅛
17	13½	SGSe pf	1.70	12.		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
9⅝	4¼	SSP			8	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16	9⅛	Salem	.40a	3.3	6	17	12	11⅝	12	+⅜
10⅝	8⅝	SDgo pf	.86	10.		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
11	8½	SDgo pf	.90	10.		1	9	9	9	+⅛
104	90	SDgo pf	9.84	11.		z100	90	90	90	
26⅞	22	SDgo pf	2.47	11.		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
29¼	24¼	SDgo pf	2.68	11.		16	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
20½	14⅝	SFrRE	1.60	8.3	18	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+¼
23⅝	18½	SanJW	1.60	7.6	10	5	21	20⅝	21	—⅛
14⅝	5	Sandgte	.40	3.6	5	51	11	10⅞	11	
10½	6½	SaundrL	.30	3.2	7	8	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
9¼	5⅛	SchelbE	.56	9.5	17	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
21⅝	12⅝	Schnult	.88a	6.0	4	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+¼
6	3⅛	Schradr	.04t		7	16	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
38	22¾	SciAtla	.20	.5	16	26	37⅝	37⅛	37½	+⅝
36⅞	27¼	Scope	.50	1.3	8	5	u38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+1⅛
33	17½	ScurryR			12	1	22½	22½	22½	
9¼	3¼	Sealctro			6	56	6½	6⅛	6½	+¼
3⅛	1	Seaporl			13	7	1	1	1	—⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Searsind			10	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	—⅛
15⅝	7	SeasnAtt	.20	1.4	21	4	14	14	14	
4¼	2¼	SecMig				132	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
⅛	1-128	SecMig wt				16	3-64	1-32	5-128	—1-128
10⅛	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.6	6	2	8	7⅝	7¾	—⅛
8	5⅝	Semich	.20b	3.3	11	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	4⅝	Srvlsco	.36	5.6	5	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
15⅛	9⅝	SetonCo	.50	3.5	5	24	u15½	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅛
8⅛	4	ShaerS	.40e	4.6	8	79	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅜
24⅝	12¼	Sharon	1	4.7	5	19	22½	21¼	21¼	—1⅜
8¼	5⅛	Shawin	.50b	8.7	6	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
8¼	2⅝	SheltrR			5	56	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
41	25½	ShenanO				32	40	39⅝	39⅞	—⅛
47½	19	Showbt	1	3.8	9	18	26½	26	26	—⅛
77⅝	12⅝	Sierrcln	.30	1.3	13	5	22½	22¼	22¼	—⅛
5⅛	7⅝	Silco s			7	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
18⅛	10	Sigma	.40	2.1	9	90	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
11	4⅝	SikesA	.20a	2.5	5	17	8	8	8	+⅛
15½	10⅛	Silolnc	.30	2.3	4	8	13½	13	13⅜	+⅜
16⅛	5	Silvrcst			4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
13½	10¼	Simkins	.80	6.5	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	Solitron			17	60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12	5⅝	SorgPap	.32	2.8	5	24	11⅝	11½	11½	
13½	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	5.4	3	29	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
3-16	1-32	SoAltT wt				5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
12¾	10¼	SCEd pf	1.02	9.4		12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
13¼	10½	SCEd pf	1.06	9.0		1	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+⅜
13½	10½	SCEd pf	1.08	9.7		1	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
14¾	11⅝	SCEd pf	1.19	9.7		2	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
27½	24⅝	SCEd pf	2.24	8.5		z150	26½	26¼	26¼	—¾
18	13	SCEd pf	1.45	9.5		26	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
19½	16	SCEd pf	1.30	6.5		11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
27¼	20⅝	SCEd pf	2.30	9.5		4	24¼	24¼	24⅜	
103	89	SCEd pf	8.70	9.4		1	93	93	93	+1½
11	7⅝	SwFloBk	.50	6.0	6	25	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
15⅞	10⅝	SpcltyR			6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13½	6½	Spector	.31e	3.7	3	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
6¾	3⅝	Spectro			5	2	4	4	4	—⅛
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.4	6	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	4½	Splentex	.24	4.8	10	5	5	5	5	+⅛
23¼	7	StaffrdL			10	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
26⅝	17⅝	StdAlln	1	4.1	7	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
29¼	19¼	StCooso	1.60	7.4	6	5	21½	21½	21½	
12⅝	6	StdMetl			15	268	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+½
13⅝	4⅝	Stange	.20	2.2	10	128	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3¼	Stanwd			3	23	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
13⅝	9⅛	StarSup	.80	6.2	4	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Stardust			1	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.1		55	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
26⅞	16	SteonCh	.80	4.4	7	4	18	18	18	+⅛
1⅛	7-16	SterlBcp wt				10	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
2⅛	15-16	SterlEl			6	27	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
11½	6½	StrutW	.30b	2.9	18	16	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.24e	8.3	14	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
2⅛	⅝	Summit			7	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
5½	3⅝	SunCityl	.25	5.0		5	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.2	11	56	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—⅛
24½	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.6	65	396	u24⅞	23½	24⅞	+1⅜
8⅛	5⅝	SunshJr	.36	6.1	5	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
19½	8⅝	Supind	.25	1.9	7	33	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
11⅝	6	SupSurg	.32	3.6	6	9	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
32¾	20½	Supron	.38	1.0	20	55	31½	30⅝	30¾	—⅜
11¾	4¾	Susquen			4	35	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
14⅝	9½	Susan pl	1	9.5		5	10½	10⅝	10½	+⅛
1⅝	11-16	SutrMtg wt				2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
7⅝	3½	Syntav			32	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
38⅛	22⅝	Syntex	.90	2.6	10	632	35⅝	34¾	34⅞	—⅛
33½	21	SyscoCp	.56	1.8	9	19	31¾	31½	31¾	+⅛
23¼	10⅝	SystEng			14	178	16½	15¾	16⅛	
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅛	TEC	.40	5.6	9	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅝	TFI			10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	TabPd	.20	1.5	8	94	14½	13¼	13⅛	—½
5⅝	4	TalleyIn wt				12	4	4	4	
14¼	8⅝	TandB	1e	11.	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	7⅝	Tunnel	.28	3.2	4	13	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	9.3	11	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
3½	3⅛	TechSym			10	31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
9⅝	3⅛	TechOp			8	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
4⅞	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	2.3	6	15	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
7½	3⅝	Tectrol	.20	3.5	6	76	6	5½	5⅝	+⅛
49	17⅝	TelonR			102	280	u52⅝	45⅝	52⅛	+5⅝
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.52	5.2	6	15	10	9⅝	10	+½
27½	15⅛	Telflex	.40	1.9	12	23	21½	20⅝	21	—⅛
21½	11½	Telscl	.60	3.1	14	130	19⅞	18¼	19⅝	+1⅛
6	1⅝	Tenna				25	3	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	5-16	Tenneco wt				2027	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9	4	Tenney	.41t	6.8	9	6	6	6	6	
30⅛	14⅛	Teradyn			9	109	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅜
10⅝	4⅛	TerraC	.40	5.7	54	14	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
15⅝	7⅛	TetraT			20	6	12	12	12	
16⅝	7⅝	TextlAir	.16	1.4	9	75	11⅝	11½	11¼	+⅛
57⅛	48	TxPL pf	4.56	9.3		z75	50	49	49	—1
1½	½	ThorCo				929	⅝	½	⅝	—⅛
4	2⅝	Thorofar			9	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
19⅝	13⅛	Thrifim	.80	4.4	4	1	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
7	2⅛	Tidwell			5	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
14⅛	6⅝	ToppsG	.28	3.3	5	7	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
17⅝	12⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.1	7	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
20⅝	8⅝	TollPet	.20	1.0	18	263	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+⅛
12⅝	3	TotPet wt				38	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅜
6⅝	2	TownCtry	.24	9.1	9	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
7⅛	2⅛	TransLux	.05e	1.0	7	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	TransOil	.50e	4.8		132	10¾	10¼	10⅝	+½
9⅝	4½	Tredwy	.20	4.1	9	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
18⅛	7⅝	TrioCp	.20	1.5	8	25	13⅝	13	13⅛	—⅛
21⅝	3½	TuboM				182	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+⅛
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.20	3.5	5	79	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
		— U—U—U —								
10⅝	7⅛	U&I			49	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3¾	1⅝	UDS				6	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	UIP	.24	6.4	6	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
4⅞	1⅝	UNA	.20	4.8	5	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	URS	.40b	6.2	7	159	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			9	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
16	9⅝	UAirPd	.64	4.7	8	2	13⅝	13½	13½	+½
3⅛	1½	UnFoocs			7	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	UNatCp				26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅜	1-128	UNatCp wt				37	3-16	3-16	3-16	
8⅝	5⅝	UNtCp pf				2	7⅝	7½	7½	—¼
6	5	URepInv	.23r	4.7	30	11	u 7	6⅝	7	+1
17¾	9⅝	USFiltr	.32	2.6	8	166	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
11	7⅛	UnRIIT	.81e	8.8	11	27	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
⅝	1-16	UnRIIT wt				5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
12⅛	6⅝	UnivB			25	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅛	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.1	12	79	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅜
		— V—V—V —								
14⅝	7½	Valle's	.81t	10.	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
16¼	11½	Valmac	.80	5.1	6	6	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Valspar	.36	4.7	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	2	Valuel	.06e	2.3		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Verit			5	21	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
27⅝	16⅝	VermtA	.32b	1.6	7	58	19⅝	19½	19¾	+⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Vernitrn	.10	1.4	7	156	7⅝	6⅝	7	
8½	1⅛	Vertiple			7	54	3¼	3⅛	3⅝	
4	1½	Vesely			104	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
5	1⅝	Viatech			5	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅛	1⅝	VintageE			3	33	3½	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
8	5⅝	Virco	.16b	2.6	4	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
12¾	5⅝	Vishay			9	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
7	3½	VisualG	.16	3.2	7	12	5	4¾	5	+⅛
13⅛	10	Voplex	.52	4.2	5	7	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.0	13	26	5	4⅞	5	
10⅛	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.5	7	16	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
21¾	10⅝	Walnoco	.03e	.2	14	181	20¼	19½	19¾	—⅛
27¾	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.4	6	1	23¾	23¼	23¼	+⅛
11⅝	5⅝	WallcS	.28	3.7	8	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
37⅝	14¼	Wang	.06	.2	23	437	u41	38	39½	+1⅝
35¼	11⅝	Wang B	.16	.4	21	347	u37	35	35⅝	+⅝
17¾	8⅛	Words Co	.20	1.6	4	15	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
23¾	4⅛	WarnC pf	.05	.4		43	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+⅜
3⅝	1⅝	WshHm			28	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26¾	22½	WshPost s	.36	1.5	8	30	23½	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
7½	4⅝	Watsco	.30	5.5	7	15	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅜
3⅛	2⅛	Weiman			21	7	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
12½	6⅝	WeldTuA	.15r	1.6		12	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
8⅝	6⅛	WescoFn	.33	5.0	6	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
51⅞	48	WTex pf	4.40	9.1		z10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+⅛
37¾	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	2.6	6	377	u38¾	37⅝	38⅛	+⅜
19⅛	10⅛	WstFin	.48	2.8	3	71	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Whippny	.20	4.3		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
8⅝	4⅛	WhitCbl	.40	7.4	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Whitehall			6	43	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
7-32	1-128	Whittakr wt				75	1-64	1-64	1-64	+1-128
8½	2	Wichita			12	48	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
16	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	3.3	8	20	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	11.		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	3.0	17	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
9⅛	4⅝	WkWear	.36	6.4	5	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
17	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.6	45	26	16⅛	16	16⅛	
17-16	¾	WrightH			31	31	1	15-16	15-16	
27	16⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.4	8	66	25⅝	25½	25½	—⅛
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	9	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
17½	8¾	Zimmer	.36	4.0	3	34	9⅛	9	9	—⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. l—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

March 23, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	109.50	109.00	109.10	109.15	109.30	109.35
Aug	113.50	112.95	113.05	113.10	113.25	113.30
Oct	116.45	116.00	116.00	116.10	116.25	116.30
Dec	119.00	118.75	118.60	118.75	118.85	118.90
Mar	123.25	122.80	122.85	122.90	123.10	123.15
May	125.30	125.10	125.10	125.30	125.40	125.45
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	128.00	128.10	128.10	128.40
N.A. lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,457	1,448	1,450	1,458	1,453	1,460
May	1,485	1,470	1,476	1,476.5	1,483	1,484
Jul	1,483	1,469	1,472	1,473	1,480	1,481
Sep	1,700	1,689	1,753	1,754	1,698	1,700.5
Dec	1,755	1,746	1,753	1,754	1,750.5	1,754.5
Mar	1,785	1,770	1,783	1,785	1,778	1,783
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,800	1,804	1,800	1,810
1,641 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,465	1,445	1,465	1,470	1,446	1,447
May	1,480	1,444	1,472	1,474	1,442	1,442.5
Jul	1,492	1,450	1,481	1,483	1,447	1,448
Sep	1,505	1,456	1,494	1,495	1,450	1,452
Nov	1,505	1,450	1,493	1,494	1,452	1,453
Jan	1,500	1,450	1,485	1,488	1,443	1,445
Mar	1,488	1,440	1,475	1,485	1,433	1,435
7,915 lots of 5 tons.						

European Gold Markets

March 23, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	242.15	242.50	—0.25
Zurich	242.375	242.875	—0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	244.72	N.A.	—0.87

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

March 23, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	913	910	913	914	Unch.
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	929	934	— 1
Aug	954	951	952	953	Unch.
Oct	993	991	993	994	— 2
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	985	995	— 5
Dec	1,035	1,025	1,032	1,034	+ 7
Mar	1,070	1,065	1,065	1,080	— 5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,080	1,099	— 10
514 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,400	1,460	Unch.
May	1,437	1,422	1,425	1,428	— 3
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,425	—	— 5
Sep	1,475	1,465	1,473	1,475	— 2
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,485	1,495	— 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,498	—	— 5
57 lots					

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 15/16 - 11 1/16	4 3/16 - 4 5/16	3/16 - 5/16	12¾ - 13	7¼ - 7½
2 M.	10 9/16 - 10 11/16	4 5/16 - 4 7/16	¼ - ⅜	12½ - 12¾	7⅝ - 7⅞
3 M.	10½ - 10⅝	4 7/16 - 4 9/16	5/16 - 7/16	12¼ - 12½	7¾ - 8
6 M.	10¾ - 10⅞	4¾ - 4⅞	11/16 - 13/16	12¼ - 12½	8⅜ - 8⅝
1 Y.	10⅝ - 10¾	5 - 5⅛	1⅛ - 1¼	12 1/16 - 12 5/16	9 3/16 - 9 7/16

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the March 23, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.014	4.10	107.955 *	46.90 *	0.2396	—	6.829 *	119.285 *	38.765 *
Brussels (a)	29.48	59.995	15.8015	6.864	3.5075 *	14.644	—	17.4575	5.6755
Frankfurt	1.8655	3.7985	—	43.44 *	2.22 x	92.63 *	6.33 *	110.50 *	35.94 *
London (b)	2.03045	—	3.7995	8.74175	1,710.00	4.1015	60.00	3.43975	10.57
Milan	839.95	1,710.70	450.50	195.73	—	417.48	28.52	497.64	161.84
New York (c)	—	2.041	1.866	4.2935	839.75	2.014	29.485	1.69075	5.194
Paris**	4.2935	8.7425	230.25 *	—	5.1105 x	213.30 *	14.57 *	254.35 *	82.72 *
Zurich	1.6887	3.43745	90.5178 *	39.3361 *	0.201	83.87725 *	5.72925 *	—	32.53755 *
ECU	1.34984	0.662922	2.5182b	5.79555	1,134.20	2.71804	39.7765	2.2780	7.0077

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.1945 ; Escudo: 48.07 ; Israel: £: 20.925 ; Peseta: 68.965 ; Schilling: 13.685 ; Sw.krona: 4.373 ; Yen: 205.625 ; Norw. krona: 5.109 ; Fin mark: 3.977 ; Belgian financial franc:29.87 ; Hong Kong $: 4.9275 ; Singapore $: 2.179 ; Canadian $: 85.455 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers, 2pm EST rates for New York.

** Indicative figures.

PHILIPP HOLZMANN is internationally recognised as a large German enterprise in civil engineering and construction.

Our Foreign Department is seeking a

Secretary

The applicant should have several years experience in general secretarial work and have a sound knowledge of the German language. Good shorthand and typing are also essential.

Salary negotiable according to experience and qualifications.

Interested applicants are kindly requested to send their particulars with c.v., details of previous employment, copies of certificates and a photograph to our Personnal-abteilung, Postfach 11 90 89, 6000 Frankfurt (Main) 2, Germany.

PHILIPP HOLZMANN
Aktiengesellschaft

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Esso

Esso Exploration Inc., an affiliate of Exxon Corporation *actively engaged in new venture exploration*, seek an experienced

GEOPHYSICIST.

The initial assignment would be in their Europe-Africa Region whose, office is located in Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, a pleasant town about 16 miles south west of Central London.

Main area of responsibility will be velocity interpretation and related activities.

Essential qualifications are MS or PhD in Geophysics and a minimum of 3 years' experience in velocity interpretation or seismic processing.

A good understanding of written and spoken English is essential.

Salary will be commensurate with experience and benefits are competitive with other major international organizations.

Please apply in writing to:

Employee Relations Advisor
Esso Exploration Inc., Europe-Africa,
St. Clements House, Church Street
WALTON-ON-THAMES, Surrey, England KT12 2QL

LE DÉPARTMENT BATIMENT INTERNATIONAL
d'une SOCIÉTÉ de BATIMENT et TRAVAUX PUBLICS
Ayant d'importantes activités à l'étranger
recherche pour
TRES GRANDS CHANTIERS dans divers pays du
MOYEN-ORIENT
DIRECTEURS D'AGENCE
DIRECTEURS DE TRAVAUX

Cette offre intéresse des spécialistes du Batiment de haut niveau, ayant une solide expérience de direction d'agence ou de travaux, si possible à l'étranger.

Ils devront parler obligatoirement l'anglais.

Age minimum 35 ans.
Déplacements possibles en famille.
Formation Grande Ecole souhaitée.
Responsabilité des travaux jusqu'à la réalisation complète TCE d'opérations clés en main.

Les Chefs d'agence devront posséder une réelle compétence de gestionnaire.

Ecrire avec C.V., photo et prétentions en spécifiant le poste envisagé n° 4002 CONTESSE Publicité, 20, av. de l'Opéra, 75040 Paris Cedex 01, qui transmettra.

PRODUCTION WIRE LINE AND TOOL OPERATORS

International Opportunities

Baker Eastern, a division of Baker International, has immediate and challenging opportunities for Wire Line and Production Tool Operators. Assignments available in various foreign locations.

WIRE LINE OPERATORS - 3-5 years slick and/or braided line experience, working with sleeves, chokes and the manipulation of production tools.

TOOL OPERATORS - 3-5 years experience with downhole completion tools including permanent and retrievable packers bridge plugs, etc. Gravel pack operations a plus.

If you can meet these requirements, you will receive an excellent salary plus a generous compensation benefits package.

For more information, write to the address below or call:

BILL SWISHER
(713) 445-0151

BAKER
OIL TOOLS

BAKER EASTERN DIVISION
P. O. Box 4389 • Houston, Texas 77001

The "International Executive Opportunities" *appears* Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

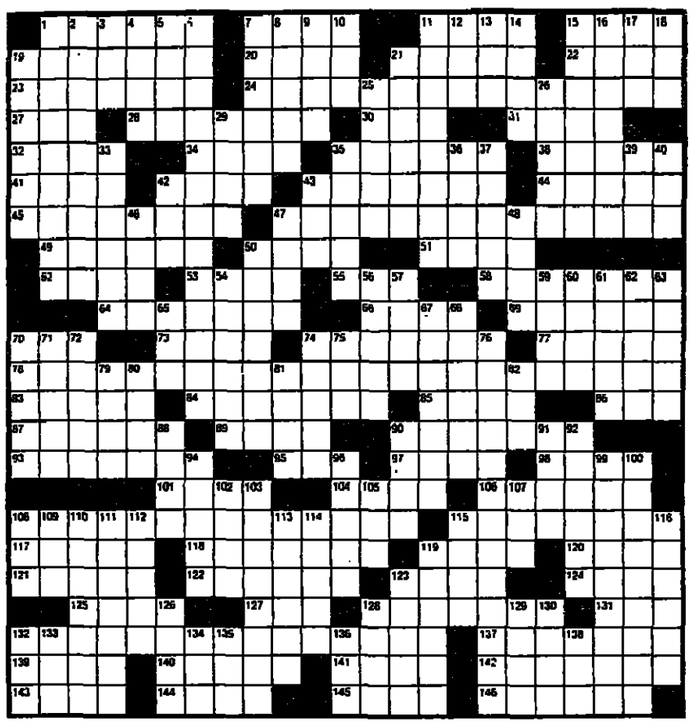
EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

AMERICAN MBA
37, with strong experience in gen. mngt. + planning/acquisitions, now has P + L responsibility for $ 10m. operation in Germany. Fluent German, BSEE. Will relocate in Europe or USA. *Write:* Box 1,239, I.H.T., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, Frankfurt, Germany.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Pound Foolish By Henry Hook



ACROSS

1 Televiewer's problem
7 Bronx cheer
11 MacMurray
15 Shelter for cows
19 Like Jenny Lind, e.g.
20 Robert —
21 Prentiss
22 Ending with court or right
23 Upstart
24 Zaftig
27 Begin's land: Abbr.
28 Scotch cocktails
30 Sodden
31 Parlor, in Puebla
32 Jacket or collar
34 Compete in a roleo
35 "Applause" actress
38 Impenetrable
41 Trevi throwaways
42 Ibsen hero
43 Scottish ruler: 1437-60
44 "The Kiss" sculptor
45 Fish or sailboat
47 Heywood proverb, with "The"
49 "The corn is — — —"
50 Leeds's river
51 Together: Mus. dir.
52 Dock wkr.
53 Bygone toiler
55 123-45-6789 org.
58 Party garb, at times
64 Lasses
66 Algerian port
68 Astronaut
70 TV ad
73 Pod plant
74 British and Roman
77 Approach to a pew
78 A title since 1882
83 Tatum O'Neal's Oscar role
84 Inserts new ammo
85 "— Yar," Yevtushenko poem
86 Still
87 Connections
89 Iodine source
90 Bargain hunter's time
93 Cruel people
95 Kept a tryst
97 To join, in Dijon
98 Judicial garb
101 Author of "The Alteration"
104 "— Cassius . . . "
106 "Was —?" (Berliner's query)
108 College V.I.P.
115 Agua — (race track)
117 Frost's "— Will"
118 Bishop's staff
119 Tim or Alice
120 Wagtail's cousin
121 Doesn't stay put
122 Mother's whistler
123 Snorting sound
124 High-hat
125 Pioneer in Hollywood
127 Horseplay
128 Field tent for G.W.
131 Ripen
132 Eddy song
137 Woody Allen film
139 Argot
140 Needlework case: Var.
141 Hoarfrost
142 Sudden great profit
143 Hefner or Downs
144 Elihu of Boston
145 Caesar's wife
146 Words "in your eyes," musically

DOWN

1 Third Reich emblems
2 Modern maniac
3 Part of speech: Abbr.
4 Level
5 "Money — object"
6 Twister from Philly
7 Homework assignment
8 Chemical radical
9 Kin of omegas
10 Colombian statesman
11 Disney classic
12 Indian drugget, e.g.
13 Extension
14 "Seven — in May"
15 — Georgia, succulent peach
16 We
17 Jamaican export
18 Occult ability
19 Pitches
21 "Five Easy —"
25 Pundit
26 Chaplain
29 Canadien's milieu
33 Cohan, to Uncle Sam
35 College in Maine
36 Peter — Hayes
37 Became cheerful
39 Letter man
40 180° from WSW
42 Wisecrack
43 Crock
46 Jazzman's jargon
47 Cries from the Dane
48 Repair
50 "The way of — in the air:" Prov. 30:19
54 Horror-film sound
56 Last year's frosh
57 Tune for a Horne
59 Folk singer Baez
60 Rara —
61 Reticulated
62 Reynolds or Sherman
63 Caught forty
65 Women's org.
67 Symbol of mourning
68 Native of Katmandu
70 Powwows
71 Radio, TV, etc.
72 Took cargo aboard
74 Warehouse or march
75 Played host
76 Malamute's look-alike
79 Numbers for a corpulent Henry
80 Desires
81 Oak or island
82 Suffix with aster
88 Ollie's pal
90 Basks
91 Freshman course
92 Sings fancily
94 Garret garb
96 Melville book
99 Fruity dessert
100 Female hormones
102 Concerning
103 Clear
105 "— Town"
107 Tricky
108 Ingot
109 Nigerian tribe
110 Concur
111 "Shut —!"
112 Plus quality
113 Shrewd
114 Pooh's creator
115 After quatre
116 Anita of films
119 C.I.A. head
123 Blood: Prefix
126 Morsel for Muffet
128 Thirty years hence
129 Newsman Abel
130 Grown-up grigs
132 Acad.
133 Saint Anthony's cross
134 Pariah, Japanese style
135 Piercing tool
136 Actress Joanne
138 City in Nevada

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Overcast	MADRID	12	54	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Cloudy	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	18	64	Cloudy	MILAN	14	57	Mist
ATHENS	21	70	Fair	MONTREAL	13	55	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Mist	MOSCOW	3	37	Rain
BELGRADE	10	50	Overcast	MUNICH	3	37	Rain
BERLIN	4	39	Showers	NEW YORK	14	57	Fair
BRUSSELS	6	43	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Overcast
BUCHAREST	18	64	Cloudy	OSLO	2	36	Overcast
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy	PARIS	8	46	Fair
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	6	43	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Fair	ROME	15	59	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Cloudy	SOFIA	14	57	Showers
DUBLIN	7	45	Fair	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Overcast
EDINBURGH	6	43	Fair	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	75	Mist
FRANKFURT	8	46	Fair	TOKYO	10	50	Rain
GENEVA	9	48	Overcast	TUNIS	17	63	Overcast
HELSINKI	3	37	Cloudy	VIENNA	13	55	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	Fair	WARSAW	4	39	Rain
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	18	64	Fair
LISBON	15	59	Showers	ZURICH	7	45	Overcast
LONDON	7	45	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 23, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the Intl: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 725.35
— (d) Conbar SF 678.00
— (d) Grabar SF 588.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 710.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.29
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.93
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $9.19

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.73
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust $ 0.97 *
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.96*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 18.18
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 11.96
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.43

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 306.50
— (d) Comsec SF 428.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 57.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 75.00
— (d) Usec SF 421.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 112.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.60
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 65.40

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 25.14
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $62.39
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 22.72
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 54.01
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 14.70

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.71
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 9.01
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.34

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 50.29
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 102.12
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.46
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.19

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $80.41
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 17.15

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 344.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 303.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd 59.83

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Portes Sw. R Est SF 1,321.00
— (r) Securitas SF 482.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 321.50
— (d) Intervalor SF 50.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 592.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 348.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 67.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF 70.88

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 20.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF 59.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 66.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 120.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 103.50
— (d) Globinvest SF 54.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 73.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 264.50
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh SF 146.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 197.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM 11.70
— (d) Eurorentenfonds DM 25.00
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.05
— (d) Unirenta DM 28.40
— (d) Unispecial I DM 60.65

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.23
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1,057.92
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $ 7.48
(w) Austral Select Fd $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 125.75
(w) CAMIT $ 10.03
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 12.91
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,377.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund $ 192.60
(d) Citadel Fund $ 2.80
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd $ 926.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $ 7.15
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.37
(d) Convertible Japan $ 9.80
(w) D.G.C. $ 46.39
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 0.16
(d) Drevfus Fund Int'l $ 16.33
(w) Drevfus Intercontinent $18.15
(d) Eurose Obligations LF 1,121.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,343.29
(w) First Intern'l Fund $ 211.33
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,487.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 56.28
(d) Fonditalia $ 12.36
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 48.64
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 0.32
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.60
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $ 274.75
(i) H.O.I.T. Hotel $ 30.25
(d) Icafund $ 11.43
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 107.17
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 109.67
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 10.41
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 153.61
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.20
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 6.61
(d) Investa DWS DM 35.60
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 52.11
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $ 9.99
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.48
(w) Japan Selection Fund $42.90
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 42.93
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,506.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 12.38
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 35.51
(i) Leverage Con. Held $ 47.86
(w) Luxfund $ 26.22
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.14
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 0.67
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.79
(w) Nippon Fund $ 19.37
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.20
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 5.34
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 65.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 32.27
(d) Renta Fund LF 1,916.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 824.00
(d) Safe Fund $ 4.50
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 9.40
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 65.85
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.) $ 15.16
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 94.70
(w) Soros Fund $ 620.86
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec) $ 46.11
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 62.99
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 24.88
(d) UNICO Fund DM 30.46
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $ 0.96
(w) United Cos Inv. Fund $ 2.17
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 103.80
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 11.05
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.30
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 466.90
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 12.04
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 70.15
(w) Worldwide Special $ 5,619.25

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

BOOKS

THE DRUIDS AND THEIR HERITAGE

By Ward Rutherford. Gordon & Cremonesi. Distributed by Atheneum. Illustrated. 179 pp. $18.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT HAS been downhill for the Celts for at least 2,500 years. Once upon a time we talked to trees and birds. We wore beards and antlers. We forged iron. We threw salt over our shoulders. We kissed under mistletoe. We advised Pythagoras on mathematics. We invented the Maypole. We menaced Rome. You will remember our Gundestrup caldron and our sacred sevens, our white robes and our oak groves, not to mention Robin Hood and Deirdre of the Sorrows. We rode — and ate — horses. We specialized in bulls, boars, salmon, eagles, ravens, wishing wells and human sacrifice. Without us, Tennyson and Yeats would never have been moonstruck. Our devotion to metempsychosis was well known.

Then Julius Caesar came along, followed by the Roman Catholic Church. Ever since, as a disgruntled Celt pointed out to me recently, we haven't done anything but write books and knit sweaters. Such a decline is particularly poignant when one considers the fact that when we were really strutting, back in the gory days of Cu Chulainn, we couldn't write at all. Ours was an oral tradition. This, perhaps, accounts for the drinking we do when the writing we don't.

Little Evidence

We need it, at the local eisteddfod, a Werner Erhard or a Henry Kissinger or an Elton John. They were called Druids, Ward Rutherford, an English novelist and historian, aspires to define what the Druids were and weren't in a Celtic society that liked to name cities while refusing to live in them. He hasn't much evidence to go on — scraps of Caesar, Tacitus, Pliny and Posidonius — but he conjectures promiscuously in graceful prose. The Druids, he says, were more than priests and less than "philosopher-kings." They sound surprisingly like academic sociologists with a government contract.

In the beginning were the nomadic Indo-Europeans. In Rutherford's opinion, a Druid was pretty much the same thing as a Brahmin, a Magus and a Chaldean. All were adepts of the Ancient Wisdom, which is more or less what we would call today parapsychology. They were acquainted with an "astral" otherness, even as they machined their tools. They divined by rod. They hypnotized. They mythified. They were also lawyers and bards, warriors and romantics, and they liked women, especially after a certain amount of sacerdotal sex just before the human sacrifice.

What they didn't do was make Stonehenge, although they probably used it to revel. Nor were they much into rocks. After an apprenticeship of 19 years, who needs rocks, in circles or oblongs or whatever? They were big, instead, on herbs. They were organic. They were also magicians. King Arthur's Merlin is their artifact; Mesmer is their child; Dr. Rhine of Duke University is their clone. What they managed not to learn from the Scythians, they would probably have picked up from contemporary pharmacologists.

Rutherford is good-humored, but he is feverish. "The Druids and Their Heritage" is a welter of probables, maybes, should-bes, it is logical to assume, evidence would suggest, it stands to reason, why not, could have beens and who knows. Inconveniently, the Druids kept their secrets from lesser Celts and the rest of us. They might as well have been Incas. No wonder the Irish, like the South Americans, have been writing at such length ever since, and the Welsh have been singing, and the Scythians disappeared somewhere into the Soviet Union. Merlin needed a tape recorder. The sad fact of the matter is that we don't know much.

Coinciding Symbols

Ancient Wisdom, however, is what Rutherford wants to believe exists. Science is a drag. Anything "evolutionary" is suspect. Every megalith has its bearded ghost, a voice at the bottom of the wishing well. And he is absorbing when he occupies himself with comparisons between the Brahmins and the Druids, the Magi and the Druids, the Assyrians and the Druids. Their symbology coincides, and so, perhaps, does their herbalism, and, no doubt, it was necessary for the Christian Church to expropriate their holidays, thereby co-opting the way the pagans got their jollies.

One suspects, though, that the ancients had a lot to learn, and what we know is what they learned, plus the special theory of relativity and the double helix and the several laws of thermodynamics and a decent respect for empirical data. "The Druids and Their Heritage" — like most books from Gordon & Cremonesi — is superbly packaged *and nicely written and insists that* attention be paid. It is also science fiction.

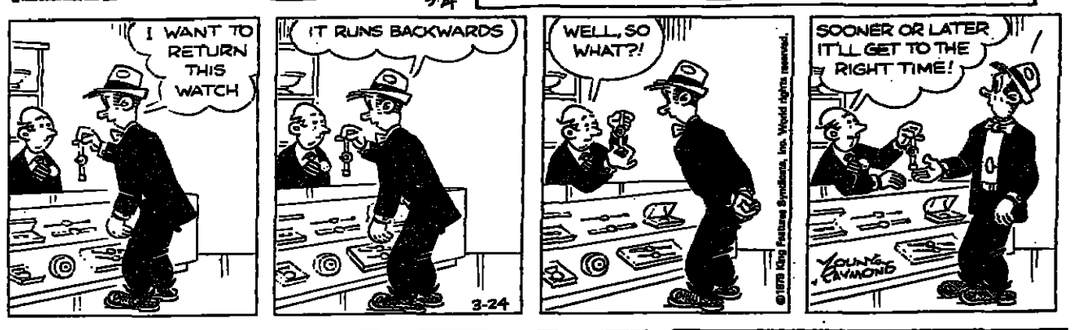
I am reduced in my Celt-regard. Once upon a time we had the knack; now we gabble. Once upon a time, we were Druids; now, alas, we are leprechauns and drunks and throwers of bombs. Deirdre should have known such sorrows.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

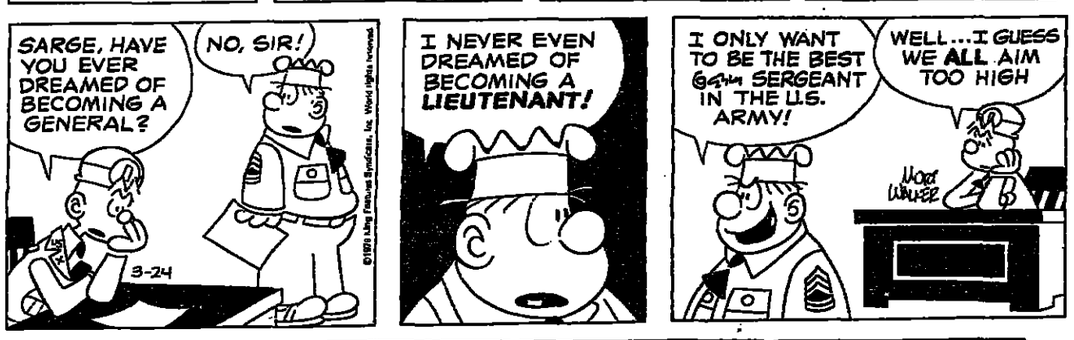
PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

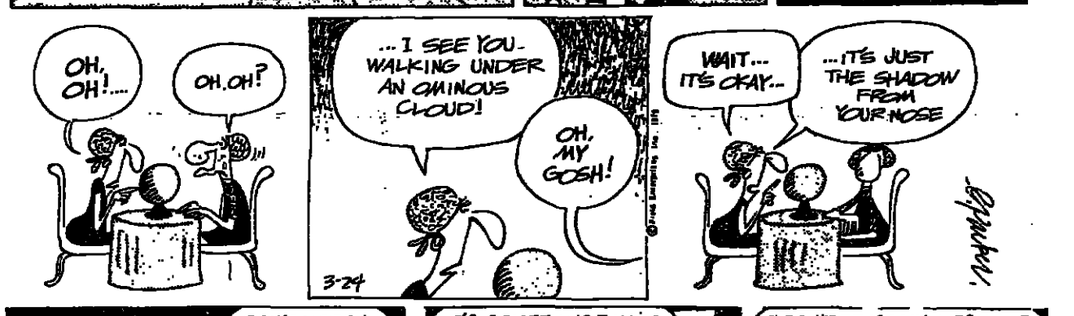


BEETLE BAILEY

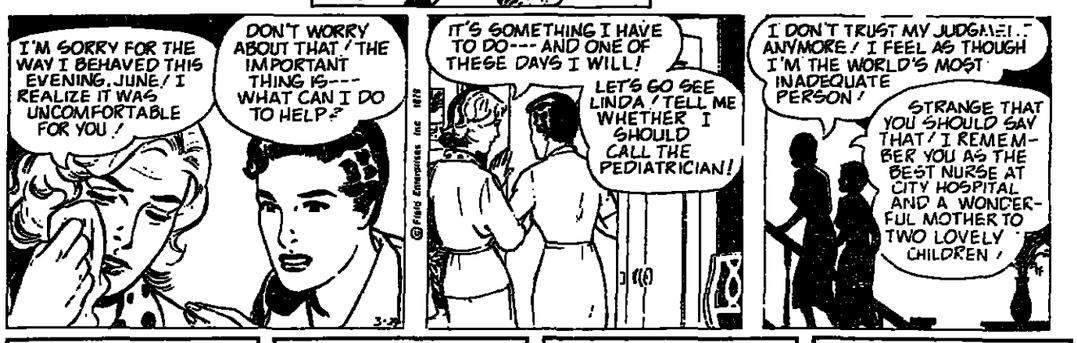


ANDY CAPP

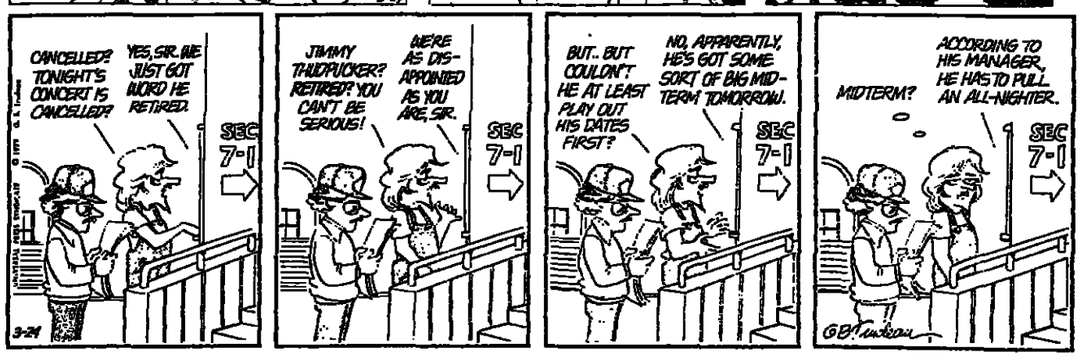
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

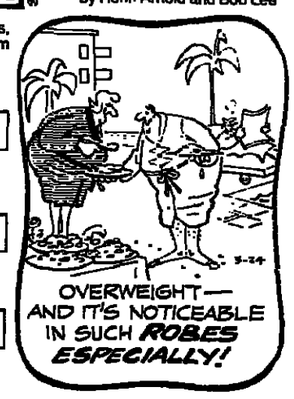
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOISH

SLEBS

LOMBAG

FEANED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DRAWL ELDER SATIRE BLUISH
Answer: What you might hope a professional orator would do with some skill when he plays golf—ADDRESS THE BALL

DENNIS THE MENACE

"Hotdog tried to find out what's inside Margaret's balloon."

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

Bob Hayes: Difficult Withdrawal From the Glory of Sports

By Ken Denlinger

[W]ASHINGTON, March 23 (WP) — Of all the [wor]ld's drugs, few are as addictive as sports.

[T]hat vice-like grip, the Washington Redskins' [coac]h, Jack Pardee, once explained, "is because the [high]s are so high and the lows are so low." So it [seem]s safe to assume that what led to the sentenc[ing] of Bob Hayes yesterday in Dallas for traffick[ing i]n cocaine began during a difficult withdrawal [fro]m the National Football League.

[H]ayes is a former world's-fastest-human who [coul]d outrun everything but reality, a man who at [time]s dominated two sports but who, at least part[ly, w]as a victim of the American Way of Athletic[s].

[N]early all of us — fans, coaches, owners, report[ers] — often can be accused rightly of being athletic [push]ers. Consider the language of sports: we talk [of y]oungsters being "hooked" on basketball; an [anti-]drug commercial, ironically, boosts sports as a [na]tural high."

[W]e have a wonderful flair for shooting our [yout]hs with large doses of fantasy, for getting them [pass]ionate about sports. But shockingly few bother [to c]onsider the trip back down, that some sort of [wea]ning phaseout — or at least academic cushion [— i]s necessary for someone whose career ends be[fore] middle age.

Highest Altitude

[I]t's especially tough for someone, like Hayes, [who']s been at nearly the highest altitude — and [hel]d it there," said Pat Toomay of the Oakland [Rai]ders, who played with Hayes on the Dallas [Cow]boys.

"All of a sudden, everything's gone. It's like they [tell] you, at age 30, that you couldn't write anymore, ever again. Know what I mean? Or they told a carpenter, at age 32, that he couldn't hammer a nail — ever."

Baseball seems to take care of its own better than most sports. In the National Football League, George Allen was one of the few executives who gave his players a shakedown season, at full pay, to prepare for full-time return to the real world.

The break between Hayes and the Cowboys — and later the 49ers — was bitter. By most accounts, he was vastly underpaid as a player. And unlike the treatment accorded Bob Lilly and Cornell Green, there was no Cowboy push toward lucrative outside business or a scouting job. Later, Hayes' first marriage went sour.

And he chose to plead guilty before a judge rather than a jury because, under Texas law, only a judge can grant probation to someone with a felony record. Hayes had been convicted in Florida of armed robbery while in college.

Ghetto Stuff

"Ghetto stuff," said Richard Stebbins, who, although not close to Hayes at the moment, offers the best insights about his impact on track and pro football. A child of Watts, Stebbins graduated from Grambling and handed Hayes the baton that he carried to victory in the 400-meter relay in the 1964 Olympics at Tokyo.

"I was the third man on the relay," said Stebbins, an assistant football coach at Howard University here, "and I got the baton dead last on the exchange because the leadoff man [Paul Drayton] got a cramp at the end of his exchange.

"When I passed off to Hayes [who also won the 100-meter dash], we were third — and in Lane 7, six yards behind France, in Lane 2. So he really had to make up nine yards [because of the staggered lanes].

"On my last steps, I was really moving — and Hayes only was in his 12th or 13th stride. But I could feel the force of him about to explode. One more step and he'd have been out of my reach. In 10 yards, he was going as fast as I was after 110.

"And he ran that final 110 yards in 8.4 seconds. Unbelievable. He made up all that distance and won going away. Just to have won under the circumstances would have been superb. But to annihilate 'em was out of the question.

"Bob was a true American hero. He and Don Schollander [the swimmer] were the stars. And when we got back, President Johnson invited all the gold-medal winners to D.C. and hosted a luncheon for us."

Hayes was the first sprinter to survive in the NFL. Most of those before him either were not tough enough or had steel hands. Literally, Hayes ran most teams out of their defenses.

"Before, passing had been finesse and timing, with Unitas to Berry the ultimate example," Stebbins said. "Tom Landry [the Dallas coach], with Hayes, changed the whole complexion of defense. Hayes didn't need moves. He made speed the premium factor. And when everyone switched to zone defenses, Hayes stretched them, made them vulnerable underneath."

Hayes holds all the Cowboy receiving and punt-return records, although his only NFL record remains five fair catches in National Conference championship games. How strange that the NFL record of the swiftest of all receivers is for standing still.

The Cowboy executive who hired Hayes, paid him and ultimately dealt him to the 49ers, Tex Schramm, said: "Bob achieved his greatest heights at a very young age — and it was doubly difficult for him because he didn't have the intelligence to handle it.

"So his return to reality would be doubly difficult. The tragedy for him is that people tried to use him as an entre, or a front. And he did not have the ability to select the good from the others.

"He was one of the first players who took a lot of deferred salary, which I thought was good for him. But I guess even that evaporated. I know he was in and out of a helluva lot of deals."

No Transition

How much should a team do to help a man readjust to a nonsports life for perhaps the first time since childhood? Or does the obligation end when his useful life to the team ends? Stebbins, whose pro-football career with Houston ended when he was drafted into the Army after the next-to-last exhibition game in 1968, said:

"There isn't a transition, just an abrupt falling out of the bottom. The psychological trauma is unreal. And sports is very exploitative."

Indeed it is. High schools that treat football as a quasi-religion provide sinfully inadequate health care for their players. College recruiters make all manner of unrealistic promises — and, when a player signs, they hustle to lure someone even better at his position.

"But you have to temper this," Schramm said, "with the fact that, when you're dealing with athletes, a certain segment simply is not prepared to listen to those who have been there before — even older players on the team.

Except for improving a pension plan he called "next to worthless," Toomay was unable to suggest immediately what the Schramms of pro sports could do to provide at least a brief post-career cushion.

"Usually, it's the middle-level player who has the problems, not guys like Hayes," he said. "The tendency is to say: I'm different. It won't happen to me." And off you go into oblivion. Maybe that's the price you pay. The question is whether it's worth it.

"I often ask myself if I really had a choice coming out of college [Vanderbilt], having played sports since I was 8. Coming out of school, the money was better than you could make — I would have been an engineer — not quite twice as good.

"You make it and time passes — and then the big money stops. You wonder. At the peak of your career, you always have the best seat in a restaurant. You can't buy a drink. Then, all of a sudden, when you need somebody to buy you a drink, nobody's there."

Early Parole Possible

DALLAS, March 23 (AP) — Richard Zidina, the prosecuting attorney, said that with good behavior, Hayes could be paroled in 10 months.

Hayes, 36, who pleaded guilty to two counts of selling cocaine to an undercover officer, was sentenced to five years in prison on each count by State District Judge Richard Mayes. The two terms will run concurrently.

Hayes also pleaded guilty to a charge of selling the drug Quaalude to the officer and was sentenced to deferred probation of seven years. Zidina argued against probation and said that Hayes was given special consideration.

AP

Bob Hayes outside Dallas courtroom before he was sentenced on a drug conviction.

WHA Approves Merger Proposal

[C]HICAGO, March 23 (AP) — [The] World Hockey Association ac[cept]ed the National Hockey [Leag]ue's offer of membership to [four] of its clubs today, it was [announc]ed.

[Th]e NHL will absorb the Ed[mon]ton Oilers, Quebec Nordiques, [New] England Whalers and Winni[peg] Jets next season, boosting its [mem]bership to 21 clubs and effec[tivel]y ending the turbulent seven[-year] history of the WHA.

[A] formal announcement of the [agre]ement was expected later [toda]y.

[Th]e proposal was approved by a [...] vote of the NHL Board of [Gov]ernors yesterday. And today, [afte]r almost nonstop negotiations [on t]he final details, the WHA add[ed i]ts consent — making hockey a [one-]league sport.

[Th]e 21 NHL teams will play a [bala]nced schedule next season, [with] each club visiting each of the [othe]r rinks twice in the 80-game [seas]on. The addition of four clubs [also] forced a realignment of the [NH]L divisions.

[T]he incoming clubs will be [stoc]ked at an expansion draft on [June] 13. Each expansion team will [sel]ect two skaters and two goal[tend]ers from the draft. Unprotect[ed p]layers whose playing rights be[long] to current NHL teams will be[com]e property of those clubs.

[T]he NHL teams then will com[pile] a protected list of 15 skaters and two goaltenders, with the incoming clubs picking from the remaining talent until their rosters are filled with 15 skaters and two goaltenders.

The expansion teams will pay a $6.35-million franchise fee and share the $6-million cost of forcing the Cincinnati Stingers and Birmingham Bulls of the WHA out of major-league hockey. Cincinnati will receive $3.5 million and Birmingham will get $2.85 million.

The four WHA clubs also will pay $125,000 for each expansion draft choice.

[N]HL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[...]landers	46	13	12	104	336	190
[...]angers	39	24	9	87	296	252
[...]delphia	34	23	14	82	243	220
[...]ta	37	27	7	81	286	251

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[...]go	25	34	12	62	215	259
[...]ouver	21	40	11	53	199	274
[...]uis	17	43	12	46	228	311
[...]ado	14	49	9	37	189	306

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[...]real	45	16	10	100	300	186
[...]urgh	32	28	11	75	249	249
[...]ngeles	31	30	11	73	257	257
[...]ington	21	36	15	57	245	300
[...]it	20	35	16	56	233	262

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[...]n	39	21	12	90	283	236
[...]lo	31	25	15	77	241	232
[...]o	30	31	11	71	233	229
[...]nto	26	33	11	63	237	246

Thursday's Results

[...]slanders 5, Montreal 3
[...]urgh 3, Boston 1
[...]uis 3, Los Angeles 3

Nottingham Club To Meet FC Koln In Cup Semifinal

ZURICH, March 23 (UPI) — Nottingham Forest, aiming to keep the trophy in Britain for the third year, will tackle FC Koln in the semifinals of the Champions Cup while Austria Wien will meet Malmo of Sweden.

The semifinal pairings for the three European club soccer cups were drawn here today. The two-leg matches will be played April 11 and 25.

One of the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup semifinals will match two West German clubs — Borussian Moenchengladbach, the 1975 winner, and Duisburg. In the other semifinal, Red Star Belgrade will take on Hertha Berlin.

In the Cup Winners' Cup, Barcelona will play Beveran of Belgium and Fortuna Duesseldorf will meet Banik Ostrava of Czechoslovakia.

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

LOS ANGELES DODGERS—Placed Terry Forster, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list.

NEW YORK METS—Placed Bob Myrick and Bob Apodaca, pitchers, on the 21-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Signed Duane Thomas, running back.

OAKLAND RAIDERS—Traded Neal Colzie, cornerback-punt returner, to the Miami Dolphins for a third-round draft choice.

SOCCER

North American Soccer League

PHILADELPHIA FURY—Signed Keith Van Eron, goaltender.

COLLEGE

ORAL ROBERTS UNIVERSITY—Announced the resignation of Lake Kelly, head basketball coach.

Associated Press

CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE — Striker Billy Urquhart of Glasgow Rangers maneuvers between two FC Koln defenders in a Champions Cup match that ended in a 1-1 draw. Koln advanced to the Cup semifinals on its 2-1 aggregate advantage.

Michigan State Fighting Overconfidence in NCAA

SALT LAKE CITY, March 23 (UPI) — Jud Heathcote, the Michigan State coach, shows his emotions easily. And on the eve of the 1979 NCAA basketball championships, Heathcote gets red in the face when anyone calls his Spartans the tournament favorites.

"There were people back in Michigan saying we didn't even have to show up, that the title was ours," Heathcote said. "That would be nice if true, but there's a difference between how good a team looks and how well it plays.

"I've always felt that good teams can survive the ups and downs of a season and win a conference title. And I honestly feel we're the best team here. But here you have one down and you're out." Heathcote added.

Heathcote's Spartans, 24-6, will meet Penn, 25-5, tomorrow in the first NCAA semifinal game here, followed by Indiana State, 32-0, against DePaul, 25-5.

"We came to Salt Lake to get away from distractions back home," Heathcote said. "There were too many people back there calling us the favorite, and our players don't need to listen to talk like that."

"Back when we were ranked No. 1 earlier this year, we proceeded to drop four of our next six games. I think calling us the favorite is unrealistic. Sure we're good or we wouldn't be here. But Indiana State is a great defensive team, Penn always plays intelligently, and DePaul has unbelievable quickness, which adds up to four fine ball clubs."

Exhibition Baseball

Thursday's Games

Boston 7, New York (AL) 3
Kansas City 4, Toronto 2
Baltimore 6, Texas 4 (10 inn.)
Chicago (AL) 4, Cincinnati 1
Detroit 7, Houston 5
Minnesota 3, Pittsburgh 1 (10 inn.)
Atlanta 5, Los Angeles 4
St. Louis 5, New York (NL) 1
California 8, Cleveland 4
Oakland 7, Milwaukee 5
Seattle 4, San Francisco 1
Chicago (NL) 4, San Diego 3

But Find Had a Good Thing

Nothing Is Forever — Not Even a Horse

By Red Smith

NEW YORK (NYT) — There was a wire-service dispatch out of Glyndon, Md., the other day, reporting the death of the thoroughbred gelding, Find, at the advanced age of 29. When he was racing, Find won $803,615, then and now the biggest bankroll ever earned by a horse foaled in Maryland.

Joe Palmer wrote about a quartet of pensioners known to the staff on Greentree Farm in Kentucky as the Gas House Gang. They had raced for Mrs. Payne Whitney, "which," Joe wrote, "was a good thing for a horse," because if he was sterile or a gelding he wasn't sold for dog food when his earning days were over. He went instead to the farm, where he had roomy paddocks and sweet green grass all the days of his life.

The Gas House Gang was composed of Twenty Grand, whose closing rush in the Kentucky Derby of 1931 had set a track record; Cherry Pie, one of Mrs. Whitney's best-loved horses; Jolly Roger, who held the money-winning record for steeplechasers at $143,240, and Easter Hero, who won undying fame by wracking up the field at the Canal Turn in the 1928 Aintree Grand National so that out of 42 starters, only Tipperary Tim and Billy Barton finished.

As the years rolled by, the old stagers lived it up on Greentree's mellow acres, but nothing is forever. Cherry Pie died in 1947 at the age of 27. The following February, Easter Hero departed. A month later, Twenty Grand shuffled off. That left Jolly Roger alone with his record that no jumper had ever matched. On July 2 of that year, the grand 10-year-old Elkridge won $8,800 in the Indian River Steeplechase at Delaware Park and set a new record for earnings. The next day the Gas House Gang was disbanded. Jolly Roger died.

Well, Find raced for Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, and that was a good thing for a horse, too. As long as he lived, he shared a paddock on Sagamore Farm outside Baltimore with a band of mares who treated him like a favorite uncle. He was the last survivor of Sagamore's Class of 1950.

That class was something special, for it included the incomparable gray, Native Dancer, along with such talented runners as Social Outcast and Crash Diver. By comparison with these, Find was considered red junior-varsity material, but he won more races and more money than any of his 24 classmates. Native Dancer won 21 races in 22 starts. When Find was 10 years old, he scored his 22d victory. When he packed it in at 11 after 110 races, his bank account topped that of Social Outcast by $135,000 and Native Dancer's by $18,375.

When they were two years old, Native Dancer swept through the season undefeated. Find never started because he flatly refused to be trained. Even gelding him didn't cool his rambunctious temperament. When they were 3 and Native Dancer was the undefeated favorite for the Kentucky Derby — the only race he ever lost — Find managed to get loose while cross-tied in his stall.

Cross-tied, a horse is held by one shank attached to the left wall of the stall and the right side of his halter, and another running from the left side of the halter to the right wall. Find simply ripped a board out of each wall and took off. He came back dragging two 10-foot boards and without a scratch on him, and everybody remembered the racetrack adage: "A bad horse never hurts himself; only the good ones do."

Everybody was wrong. Find got to the races at Old Jamaica about the time Native Dancer was shipping to Louisville. He won first time out. He had won several more when he picked up his first trophy — a first edition of "The Hound of the Baskervilles."

Provided by Thomas Stix of the Baker Street Irregulars, the book was a memento of the first running of the Silver Blaze Purse, which old Aqueduct put on for that band of Sherlock Holmes admirers. When Find won, a junior member of the Irregulars fidgeted in the winner's circle. He had been dragooned to present the trophy and he wasn't familiar with the protocol. Was he supposed to make a spread-eagle speech? He stood chatting nervously with Vanderbilt.

When the "official" sign flashed, Alfred said: "Well, dammit, give me the book." The Irregular did. End of ceremony.

It was just the beginning for Find, though. He was to win 13 more trophies and finish second or third in 38 other stakes. He was the Tony Canzoneri of race horses, touring the country and taking on the local talent at every stop. In addition to the New York tracks, he raced at Hollywood Park, Pomona and Del Mar in California; Thistledown in Ohio; the Fairgrounds in Louisiana; Hialeah and Gulf Stream in Florida; Woodbine in Canada; Lincoln Downs in Rhode Island; Hawthorne and Washington Park in Illinois; Garden State, Monmouth and Atlantic City in New Jersey; Longacres in Washington; and Delaware.

Like his classmates — Native Dancer by Polynesian-Geisha and Social Outcast by Shut Out-Pansy — Find was thoughtfully named. He was by Discovery from Stellar Role. Alfred Vanderbilt worked hard at finding good names, but his friend Pat O'Brien hesitates to concede him a championship in this area. Pat's favorite is a guy out in Nebraska with a colt by the French stallion, Compte de Grasse. He named the colt Mow de Lawn.

The name game still goes on at Sagamore. The Class of '77, who became 2-year-olds on Jan. 1, include colts named Caught in a Jam, by Dundee Marmalade out of Squawk; Rum Ration, by North Sea from Tot, and Hernandos Hideaway by Spanish Riddle out of Slink. Three young fillies are Bunkmate, by North Sea out of Captain's Joy; QE Two by King's Emperor out of Second the Motion; and Sanctum Sanctorum by Secretariat out of Ivory Tower.

William Woodward, banker, chairman of the Jockey Club and master of Belair Stud, looked like an artist's conception of a gentleman of substance — clipped white mustache, white piping on the waistcoat and so on. When Vanderbilt's Loser Weeper (Discovery-Outdone) won the Metropolitan Handicap, Woodward said: "Nice-looking colt, Alfred, but that's an odd name. Where'd you ever get it?"

"You know the old expression," Vanderbilt said. "Finders keepers, losers weepers."

"Never heard of it," Woodward said.

"That puzzled me at first," Alfred said later, "but then I got thinking. I guess they don't use that expression much around banks."

Multiflex Offense: It's Academic In Harvard Quarterback's Class

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT) — Harvard University, which requires no physical-education program for its students, is an unlikely place to find an academic course on the baffling offensive strategy of a college football team. But to Larry Brown, Harvard's quarterback for the last two seasons and the instructor of the university's "Fundamentals of Multiflex Offense" course, football strategy lends itself to scholarship as easily as "Introduction to Philosophy."

Every Sunday night, about 20 Harvard students, including seven women and three defensive players on the Crimson varsity, take careful notes while Brown lectures on the concepts of an offensive strategy so complex that Harvard's head coach says it would take more than a semester to learn it fully. If students attend the seminar regularly and complete the homework assignments and a 5-to-15-page term paper, they will receive credit toward their degree.

The first few weeks of the course considered some basic examples of the multiflex strategy, illustrated by films of Harvard games. Brown also hopes to bring in guest lecturers who will relate multiflex strategy to such topics as philosophy and corporate politics.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	49	22	.690	—
Philadelphia	39	33	.542	10½
New Jersey	34	37	.479	15
New York	31	44	.413	20
Boston	27	44	.380	22

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	43	30	.589	—
Houston	40	31	.563	2
Atlanta	41	33	.554	2½
Detroit	28	44	.389	14½
Cleveland	28	45	.384	15
New Orleans	23	51	.311	20½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	43	30	.589	—
Denver	40	33	.548	3
Milwaukee	33	40	.452	10
Indiana	33	40	.452	10
Chicago	26	46	.361	16½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	45	27	.625	—
Phoenix	43	30	.589	2½
Los Angeles	42	30	.583	3
San Diego	41	33	.554	5
Portland	39	33	.542	6
Golden State	32	42	.432	14

Thursday's Results

Indiana 188, Cleveland 106
Seattle 112, Boston 110

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

[BA]GGAGE SHIPPING

[...]SHIP AND SAVE. 22 Rue [...], Paris-9e. Tel.: 246.24.55. Call [...]. Also small/medium movings.

MOVING

ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL
ALWAYS ONE MOVE AHEAD
[FRA]NCE: DESBORDES S.A. 33 Bld. Henri-IV, Paris. Contact: Mr. McBain. Tel.: [...]35.16, 272.30.58, 887.57.40.
[GE]RMANY: INT'L MOVING SERVICES. [Frank]furt, 0611-393-061, Munich, 089-[...]4, Hamburg, 040-364990. Dusseldorf, 0211-678099.

SERVICES

[T]AX RETURNS expertly prepared [...] new law by former overseas IRS [age]nt. Write to M. Rothschild, 965 [...]ndia Ave., #27, Larkspur, Cali[f.] 94939, USA, for questionnaire.
[EXPE]RT TYPING IBM Machine [Fren]ch/English, Correspondence, theses, [dis]sertation, tables. Paris 343 32 34.
[...]TAX RETURNS, prepared for [ex]patriates. London 01-235 4728.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVORCE IN ONE MONTH
[F]ree legal opinion. Worldwide [Ameri]can law firm. No phony costs. Entirely by licensed lawyers. [N]o travel. Contact Law Business, [...]Ch. Boondael, Brussels, Belgium.

IMMIGRATION LAWYERS - All [matt]ers involving immigration & na[tionali]ty laws. Write for free informa[tion.] Written consultations available. [...]K ROZINSKY & RICHARD S [...]DSTEIN, 150 Broadway, Suite [...], N.Y. 10038, USA. 212-227 7080.
[...] LAWYER, aggressive. 1215 N. [...] Santa Ana, CA. 92701, USA.

[...]PEN PALS

[...] AND GUYS all continents want [...]pals. Details free! Hermes Verlag, [...] 110660/N., D-1000 Berlin 11, W. [Ger]many.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

GLOBAL LOW COST AIR FARES. Sunshine Travels. Tel.: 242202. Sint Jacobsstraat 42, Amsterdam.
AIR CHARTERS "ACGIS" - Since 1969 (recommended by embassies) - 5 rue d'Artois, Paris 8th. Tel: 523 02 15/16.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ITALY - GREECE BY RAIL AND CAR FERRY BRINDISI - PATRAS - ATHENS

FOR FULL DETAILS, CALL:

LONDON	4990076, 7306357
PARIS	7422284, 2660390
COLOGNE	234911
FRANKFURT	20757
ZURICH	2012536, 2110891
BERN	224722
GENEVA	357611, 215511
BRUSSELS	5387659, 5138599
ROME	4740141, 465672
AMSTERDAM	241677
ATHENS	3236333, 3236605
VIENNA	5201 76, 653618
VENICE	29133, 30306

THE EURAILPASS SHIPS

EGNATIA - APPIA CASTALIA ESPRESSO OLBIA

LOT. LUXURIOUS fully equipped hilltop farmhouse with swimming pool to let 10th June for 5 weeks during owners' absence. Three double bedrooms with baths. Simond, 153 Old Church St, Chelsea, London SW3.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HUNGARY 1979 2 day-trip from Vienna to Budapest by bus from AS 810 IT-Tours to Budapest by hydrofoil, AS 1,860. Hotel reservations, visa procurement within 24 hours. Ask for detailed brochure Hungary 1979 at IBUSZ Travelbureau, 1010 Vienna Koerntnerstr. 26 and Krugerstr. 4. Tel. 52.42.08, 52.48.70.

CHARTER A YACHT in Greece direct from owner of largest fleet in Europe. American management. Excellent crews, service, maintenance, govt. bonded. Valef Yacht Ltd., Akti Themistokleous 22C, Pireus, Greece. Tel. 4529571, 4529486. Telex: 21-2000.

THE NILE & THE SUN: Our Nile cruises with eminent Egyptologists, a tour manager and a British physician form part of the 21 day luxury tours leaving during October to December 1979 with the scheduled flights of Egyptair. Details from RAOUL MOXLEY TRAVEL, 76 Elmbourne Road, London, SW17 8JJ. Tel: 01-672 2437.
YACHT CHARTER CENTER LTD. Enjoy the Greek Islands on our own yachts. Akti Moutsopoulou 19, Piraeus, Greece. Tel: 4121 708. Tlx: 213 935.
CHARTER YACHTS motor or sail and discover the GREEK ISLANDS at leisure. Inn on the Sea, Botassi 1 Piraeus. Tel. 4524069. Tlx. 21 12 49.
EXPLORE EUROPE'S WATERWAYS Luxury dream cruises for 6 $5500/wk. 71 barge yacht 3 cabins 2 crew. Sandido, Box 135, CH-Lausanne 6.

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

FRANCE

PARIS - Plaza Mirabeau ••NN, 10 Ave E.-Zola, 1-2-3 room flats, bath, kitchen fridge. 577.72.00.

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

GERMANY

FRANKFURT/M-PARKHOTEL 1st cl., center, near railway station. T.:0611/230571. Tx.: 04.12808.

GREAT BRITAIN

GORE HOTEL, LONDON, small exclusive hotel off Hyde Park, 10 minutes West End. All rooms with colour TV, bathroom, radio, telephone. Single from £17.50, twin from £25.00. Tel: 584 6601. Telex: 896691 prefix GORE, 189 Queen's Gate, London SW7.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
RESIDENCE DE FRANCE
4 Avenue de France.
Tel.: 022/31.14.79.
Beautiful, first class, air-conditioned, residential furnished apartments and studios. Fully equipped kitchen, daily maid service. Weekly and monthly arrangements. Excellent location.

NEUCHATEL - Hotel Beaulac - 1st class. Beautiful location on the lake - Restaurants & Terraces. Tel. (038) 25 88 22. Tlx. 35122.

U.S.A.

TUDOR HOTEL, 304 East 42nd Street, New York City. In fashionable, East Side Manhattan, half block from UN. Single from $32, doubles from $40. Telex 422951.

BOOKS

BRITISH BOOKSHOP WELCOMES you. Come either in person or send your mail order. We offer a wide selection of British/American books (also children's), newspapers & magazines. Tel 280492, Boersenstr. 17, Frankfurt

ARTS

INVESTING IN ART?

Art Sales Index Ltd. has the most extensive and up-to-date coverage of art auction sales in the world and provides a wide range of publications and services to the art market. Write for details to Art Sales Index Ltd., Pond House, Weybridge, Surrey, England.

FOR SALE. Very beautiful wood sculptures: Gilded wood Flemish Virgin and Child, end of 16th century, 16th century Italian Pope with canvas backing, 15th century wooden Christ, 16th century stone statue of St. Sophia. Mrs. Sordet, 10 ave. d'Eylau, Paris 16th. Tel.: 553 77 15.
WEDGEWOOD CHRISTMAS PLATES Complete set 1969 - 1978 in original boxes. Offers to Box 35859, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London WC2.

EDUCATION

SEA PINES ABROAD
American Preparatory School in the Salzburg Alps.
Co-ed, grades 9-12.
Boarding, travel. High academics. Catalog. Write: Sea Pines Abroad, 5324 Faistenau, Salzburg, Austria.

SPANISH COURSES IN MALAGA SPAIN, all grades, small groups, 4 hours daily, courses commencing each month. Living with Spanish families or in small apartments. Write: Centro de Estudios de Espanol, Ave. J.S. Elcano, 110, Malaga.
DEGREES by mail or study abroad. For free details write to: Dr. K.B. Pilar, Uhlandstr. 23, 6000 Frankfurt., W-Germany.
INTENSIVE SPANISH on Costa del Sol. Small groups, living-in with Spanish families. Academia Oxford, Comedias 11, Malaga, Spain. Tel.: 21.23.09.

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS
Your best buy.
Fine diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp center of the diamond world.
Full guarantee.
For free price list write
Joachim Goldenstein diamantexpert
Established 1928
Pelikaanstraat 62, B-2000 Antwerp Belgium - Tel. 0 31/33.26.60 at the Diamond club Bldg.
Heart of the Antwerp Diamond industry.

EXPORT PRICES for DIAMONDS & JEWELRY
Direct from our Cutting factory diamonds are guaranteed. Open Mon. thru Sat. included.
SIDIAM INVESTMENT
Brussels: 1509 Centre Int. Rogier, 15th floor. 02/218 28 83.
Antwerp: 29 Lange Herentalsestr 031/33 13 62 - 031/31 25 76/77.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

COSMOS
Oldest & Most Reliable Escort Service
Wide selection of lovely and multilingual escorts.
Open everyday 9.00 a.m. until 2 a.m.
Paris 976 87 65.

BELGRAVIA
London's most exclusive escort service.
Ring 736 5877
for that extra special companion.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

REGENCY - USA
Top echelon private escort service catering to a top echelon clientele.
NEW YORK CITY
Tel: 212-838-8027
& 212-753-1864.

CONTACTA INT'L. The no. 1 executive escort service in Europe: GERMANY: Frankfurt, Cologne, Bonn, Duesseldorf, Wiesbaden, Mainz. SWITZERLAND: Zurich, Basel, Winterthur, Luzern, Berne. Central Booking for the above mentioned cities, Germany 06103-86122.

AMANDA JAY
Of Mayfair London
EXCLUSIVE ESCORTS
01-499 7319/7310

CHLOE IN GENEVA for a pleasant time. French/German/English/Spanish. Call 32 55 83.

MARHABA
Your Paris contact
the finest male and female companion
Every one a gem. 633 75 17.

PARIS
Katia. Tel: 766 41 94, 11 a.m. - 11 p.m.

CHARMING AUSTRIAN ESCORT in Frankfurt. Call Margo: 595046.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

PARIS ESCORT LADY
refined, attractive and discreet
Call 579 01 70.

SAMANTHA - ESCORT
PARIS: 525 81 01

DALIA IN LONDON
For that Special Guide
01-731 4180.

PARIS: your hostess afternoon and evening. Call: 757 62 48.

AMERICAN ESCORTS. All life styles! Everywhere, America! Hotline 212-359-6273, 212-961-1945, 212-461-6091. (Escort applicants, call!)
ESCORT INTERNATIONAL PARIS. Top class, multilingual guides. For Paris most exclusive Escort Service call: 574 08 98.
PARIS WELCOME INTERNATIONAL. Most exquisite Escort Service for the discriminating gentlemen. For a memorable time, please call 970 49 48.
CAROLINE IS BACK FROM THE SUN. See London in friendly company. Telephone: 01-262-5144.
ESCORT SERVICE. By well educated and attractive guides, Amsterdam. Tel: 247731, Telex 17178.
LONDON CONTACT for that someone really special. 01-402 4000 OR 01-736 6571.
WHEN IN LONDON why miss Paris? Emmanuelle will be your guide. London 235 1863 or 402 7949.
LONDON: 'LA PARISIENNE ESCORTS' for the best girls in town. Phone us now, London 01-637 2152.
ATHENS ESCORT SERVICE. Discreet, Top Class Escorts. Tel. 3235 833.
IN MADRID, Christina. International friends. Tel.: 250 00 51.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

IN FRANKFURT CALL HELGA. Beautiful and amusing. Tel.: 282728.
ESCORT SERVICE FOR FRANKFURT. Call for a nice time: 563629.
FRANKFURT ESCORT SERVICE (International). Call: 598588.
DUESSELDORF ESCORT EXCLUSIVE. Call: 0211 - 492605.
LONDON MALE ESCORTS. Presentable young guys. Call: 727 8322.
LONDON ESCORTS, exclusive, very discreet. Tel.: U.K. 01-402 7748.
ELITE ESCORT IN PARIS. Tel.: 542 43 04.
MISS ESCORT attractive guide in Paris. Tel: 280 43 14.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

MILANO ESCORT HOSTESSES. Fine & prestigious service. 803925/863652
MANDOLINE IN PARIS: Tel: 774.75.65.
GENEVA: Call RIKA from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tel: (22) 35 81 88.
MADRID, YOUR ATTRACTIVE escort. Call: 457 26 98.
ZOE OF LONDON TOWN. Darling girls forever. 01-579 6444.
IN LONDON CALL TANIA: attractive, friendly and discreet. 01 221-4345.
BEFORE CALLING ANYONE ELSE call us!! Paris 539 51 57.
FOR YOUR ESCORT IN PARIS, call: 500 73 88.

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

at our office nearest you

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse-8, Rm 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-84-06.)
BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Finnerty, 23 Ave. de la Toison-d'Or, Bte. 12, 1060 Brussels. (Tel.: 513.5740.)
BRITISH ISLES: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising only contact: Mrs. Susan McBryde, I.H.T. 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: 242 6593. Telex: 262.009.)
GERMANY: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising contact: Miss L. Oettinger, I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse, 43, Frankfurt/Main. (Tel.: 28 36 78. Telex: 416721, IHT D.)
GREECE: Mr. Jean-Claude Rennesson, Pindarou 26, Athens. (Tel.: 3618397.)
IRAN: A.R.M. Mahmudi 12, Bostami Street, Koorosh Kabir Ave., Tehran 15, Iran. Tel.: 232908.
ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679-34-37. Telex: 610 161).
JAPAN: Mr. Todashi Mori, Media Sales Japan Inc., Daichi Mori Building 1-12, 1-chome, Nishi-Shimbashi Mina-to-ku, Tokyo. Telex: 25666. Tel.: 504 1925.
LEBANON, SYRIA & JORDAN: Trans Arab Media Advertising Management (TAMAM) P.O. Box 688, Beirut, Hamra. Tel.: 340044, Sursock. Tel.: 335252.
MOROCCO: Mr. R. A. Stagel, 2 Rue Murdoch, Casablanca. (Tel.: 27.36.83 or 22.00.90.)
NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Grim, Hobbemastraat 26, Amsterdam 1007. Tel.: 020-76 86 66/76 86 67. Tlx.: 13133.
PORTUGAL: Mrs. Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793 & 662544.)
SOUTH AFRICA: Mr. Robin A. Hammond, International Media Representatives, PO Box 4,145, Johannesburg 2000. Tel.: 23-0717. Telex: 8-4013.
SOUTH EAST ASIA: C. Cheney & Associates Ltd., 3F, Ho Lee Commercial Building, 38-44 D'Aguilar Street, Central, Hong Kong. Telephone: 5-230077. Telex: 75355 Free HX.
SPAIN: Alfredo Umlauff Sormento, Pedro Texeira 8, Iberia Mart 1, Office 319, Madrid 20, Spain. Tel.: 455 33 06. Tlx.: 23357 MART E, 23354 MART E.
SWITZERLAND: Mr. Marshall Wolter and Guy Von Thuyne, Ave. des Deserts 21, 1009 Pully/Lausanne. Tel.: (021) 28.30.91.
U.S.A.: Mr. John Quigley, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022. (Tel.: (212-752 3890.)
FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-S/Seine. Tel.: 747-12-65. Telex: 612832.

★ Classified Ads ★ Subscriptions ★ Renewals

Art Buchwald

Hang the Designer Of Alaska Pipeline

WASHINGTON — Ever since President Carter said that our energy crisis was the moral equivalent of war, I have believed we should have war-crime trials for people who contributed to screwing up what little hope we had of not being so dependent on the Middle East.

Buchwald

High on my list of Energy War Criminals are the people who designed the Alaska pipeline so it would point directly toward Japan. After spending $7 billion constructing what was publicized as the eighth wonder of the world, these brilliant engineers, scientists and government bureaucrats have now discovered it is cheaper and more practical to send our Alaskan oil to the Far East than to the United States.

Rather than admit they made a mistake, the oil consortium is lobbying to get permission to sell our Alaskan oil to Japan, and is suggesting that we buy Japanese oil supplies from the Middle East to make up the difference. At the moment the pipeline is running at half-capacity because there is a glut of oil on the West Coast, and to deliver it to the refineries on the East Coast the tankers have to go through the Panama Canal to get the oil to where it is needed.

* * *

The main problem with finding Energy War Criminals is that no one will admit responsibility for selecting the route over which the pipeline was eventually built.

One engineer said, "It isn't my fault. I was only following orders."

"Whose orders?"

"The oil companies all decided they wanted the pipeline to go to the coast of Alaska. I would have been shot if I hadn't built it where they wanted it."

The heads of the oil companies, of course, claim they're innocent. "We're small potatoes just doing our jobs. The State Department couldn't negotiate a treaty with Canada to put the pipeline on its territory, so we had no choice but to build it where it is. The environmentalists wouldn't let us bring the oil into California for refining so we had no choice but to ship it through the Panama Canal. We still *could have delivered the Alaskan* oil at a cheaper price, but they wouldn't let our supertankers go through the Panama locks."

A retired official of the Panama Canal said, "We wouldn't let the supertankers through because they couldn't *get* through. I told them that at the time, and they said I was a troublemaker."

I went to the pipeline people, and related to them what the *former official said about the supertankers* and was told, "That's exactly what he would say. But why couldn't they have widened the canal?"

* * *

No one at the State Department would admit having had anything to do with the Alaskan pipeline, and I was referred to the Department of Energy which refused to take responsibility because the agency did not exist at the time the pipeline was built.

A Canadian government spokesman said Canada was innocent. "We would never tell another sovereign government where to build its pipeline."

My travels finally took me to Nome, Alaska, where I met a drunken engineering draftsman in a bar. He admitted, after several drinks, that he was the one who drew up the final plans for the pipeline.

"I was in Joe's Bar one night drawing a picture of the lady, Madeleine, who jilted me, when my boss came in and said they needed the final plans for the pipeline immediately. He grabbed the picture off the barroom floor, and before I knew what happened they had 80,000 guys laying pipe from the North Slope to Valdez."

"Everyone must be furious with you."

"Nah. They gave me a pension for life providing I never set foot outside of Nome, Alaska."

'Don Giovanni' *featuring* Joseph Losey

By Mary Blume

PARIS (IHT) — Joseph Losey is an international film director who was born in La Crosse, Wis., left Hollywood under the impulsion of the late Sen. McCarthy, and settled for many years in England where he made films that were especially admired by the French. He is a tall, bruised and sometimes defensive man: victor and victim of many skirmishes. Last summer, in his 70th year, he started work on one of the most challenging jobs imaginable: directing a film of Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

Opera on film is hard enough. Ingmar Bergman, himself a gifted musician and director of opera on stage, managed to bring it off on a small scale with his "Magic Flute," made in a studio with a Swedish cast. Losey is not an opera buff, had never staged an opera or even met an opera singer except for a cousin whom he lost track of years ago and Maria Callas, a personal friend whom he never saw on stage.

His film is huge, made entirely on location among the Palladian villas of the Veneto region of Italy, and his leading singers — Ruggero Raimondi, Teresa Berganza, Kiri Te Kanawa, Edda Moser, Jose Van Dam, Kenneth Riegel, John Macurdy and Malcolm King — represent seven nationalities. The designer is Hungarian, the cameraman, script supervisor and editor English, and Rolf Liebermann of the Paris Opera, who initiated *the project, is Swiss.*

Atelier Didier Noert
Losey: Pinter and Proust next?

"The film was denied French nationality because it was written by da Ponte [1749-1838], so it's a French-Italian production with the participation of CBS," Losey says.

He had nothing to do with the casting: "I couldn't judge voices and it's on the basis of the voices that they financed the film." He is very pleased with the performers.

"They weren't difficult, an acting cast would have been much more difficult. They didn't understand the problems at the beginning, *by the end they did. Each one had a* throat or chest ailment and a specialist. Each one has become my friend. I don't know whether they're each other's friends — that's another matter," he said.

The conductor Lorin Maazel recorded the singing in a church, and it was filmed in playback. "But," says Losey, "since no one can mime the recitative, that we did live. And, contrary to what people think, 30 percent of the opera is recitative."

Right now the technicians are trying to mix the echo-filled singing in the church with the echo-free recitative, just one of many technical problems that make the Billancourt studios outside Paris vibrate to Mozart day and night. The studio's night watchman has banned music after 11 p.m.

Losey, a most scrupulous craftsman, found himself in a world of manic perfectionism. "In each of the playback scenes each of the stars found something wrong. Some were reshot, some they re-did by themselves in studios that ranged from Vienna to London. One singer was told by an expert that he would have to re-do his arias because they were flat, which they weren't. The singer almost committed suicide. It was just that the expert that day didn't like that singer."

It is unjust, Losey says, to claim that opera singers cannot act. Most often they are underrehearsed or ill-directed. "I couldn't see what the actors were doing in 'Lulu' and I object to that. Our actors were all superb. I have spoken to one or two about doing straight films."

Rolf Liebermann originally approached Losey about staging two out of three operas — "*Tristan und Isolde*," "*Der Rosenkavalier*," "Pelleas et Melisande" — at the Paris Opera, but Losey had trouble deciding which he preferred and in any case his schedule precluded that project. When "Don Giovanni" was first proposed, it was to be filmed in Spain. Losey only got interested when the setting was moved to the Palladian villas near Venice and Vicenza.

The film's poster by Dali shows Don Giovanni as a faceless hermaphrodite, Losey says. This isn't how he sees him.

"I see him in flight, a man running away from his society and himself for any number of reasons ranging from the French Revolution to any sexual problems that Freud and Mr. Dali could work out. He's played with great virility and brutality.

"Elvira is played like a woman on the border *of insanity, like a witch. I play Donna* Anna, and I'm told this is controversial, as in love with Don Giovanni, and therefore all her passion and anger is from being a woman scorned."

The world of the opera is one of decay and the film opens with a 1924 quotation from the Italian Communist Antonio Gramsci to the effect that an old society is dying and a new one has not yet been able to be born: "In the meantime there are strange and morbid manifestations."

A lot depends on "Don Giovanni's" success. "If it is a crashing success, I may have to do Proust," Losey says. A film of "Remembrance of Things Past," with a script by Harold Pinter, has been a long-cherished project, and Gaumont, the co-producers of "Don Giovanni," nearly made it.

"We were so certain we were going to do it that Gaumont gave a celebration dinner at the Ritz at Proust's table with Proust's menu and Proust's wines and they even resurrected Proust's wine waiter. It was a fabulous meal but they never signed the contract. The ironic thing is that at that time the budget of Proust was what this film cost, $5 million. Now it will be tripled."

In the meantime Losey is working on a film on the life of Ibn Saud, a Chicago-based film of James Kennaway's posthumously published novel, "Silence," and Muriel Spark is writing her first screenplay for him, an adaptation of her novel, "The Takeover." A longtime Spark admirer, Losey had once hoped to film her "Memento Mori" with some fine old English actors, all now unfortunately dead.

"Michel Ciment is writing my authorized biography and he is including a filmography of projects I've worked on and not done," Losey says. "As of Sunday, he had 63. I thought of three more today. I'd forgotten 'Memento Mori,' which brings it to 67."

He has also been asked by Rolf Liebermann to direct two more operas on film. "As an experience for me, 'Don Giovanni' has been very rich and extremely valuable and tiring," he says. "I've learned a lot. The editor *said it was a fascinating experience he* wouldn't want to repeat. I would say it was a fascinating experience that I wouldn't be sure I could repeat."

PEOPLE: *B.B. King Tries Out Detente in Moscow*

B.B. King and his blues band brought an audience of 3,000 Russians to its feet with a two-hour concert in the Hotel Rossiya's giant hall. "What I always say is that spice is the variety of life," said King's road manager, who identifies himself only as **Be Bop**. "And what we're doing here is bringing them a little spice." Backstage, the band was beset by dozens of Russians, some of them in military uniform, begging for autographs and little blue-and-white B.B. King buttons. King and his band will return to the United States this weekend.

* * *

Novelist **Kurt Vonnegut Jr.**, known for his tales of World War II, told a Swedish newspaper he could not contribute to its series on World War III. Responding to an invitation from the Stockholm evening newspaper Expressen, Vonnegut wrote: "I really have tried to write a little something for you about World War III. My mind refuses. Writing is a hopeful business. One cannot write about the end of hope." One of Vonnegut's best known novels is "Slaughterhouse Five," which includes vivid scenes of the destruction of Dresden, Germany, in World War II by Allied bombers. Vonnegut was in Dresden at the time as a prisoner of war. So it goes.

* * *

If the winners of the British Film Academy awards sound familiar to Americans, that's because the academy operates on a later timetable than the Oscar-givers in Hollywood. With the Hollywood gang cranking up for another go next month, **Princess Anne**, president of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts, presented its annual awards in London, giving the best-picture prize to "Julia," a contender on the American side last year. **Jane Fonda** won best-actress honors for her "Julia" role, while **Richard Dreyfuss** duplicated his Hollywood best-actor award for "The Goodbye Girl." "Midnight Express" won **Alan Parker** the best director award.

* * *

Muhammad Ali arrived in Rome on his way to a sports film festival at St. Vincent, in northern Italy, and said he did not intend to go back into the ring because he has had enough glory and money. "I think I showed what I'm worth," the former world heavyweight champion told reporters at the airport. "As for money, I have al want. I have the world in hands. Wherever I go, the peo recognize and cheer me." Ali to his wife, her father and brother an unscheduled taxi tour of Ron "I want to show them the Colos um," said Ali, who began his car by winning a gold medal at 1960 Rome Olympics. In St. Vi cent, Ali will hand out awards at sports film festival that will inclu a picture about himself, "Muhar mad Ali, an American Story."

* * *

Film star **John Travolta** is due Papeete, Tahiti, Saturday for a tw week rest completely incognito, a cording to the director of the Ma va Beach Hotel where he will staying. Sorry to blow your cov John.

* * *

Author **Ken Kesey**, of "One Fle Over the Cuckoo's Nest" fame, w serve as grand marshal for th year's Rhododendron Festival P rade at Florence, Ore., on May 2 The theme: "Sometimes a Gre Notion," the title of Kesey's be selling novel about a logging fami in a small Oregon coastal town.

* * *

Former middleweight boxi champion **Jake LaMotta** has be charged with punching his fif wife, Debra, on a city street, a cording to New York polic *LaMotta, 56, was ordered to a* pear at a hearing April 4 a released. The ex-fighter is trainir actor **Robert de Niro** for a mov part in which the actor pla LaMotta.

* * *

King Carl XVI Gustav of Swede donned a race helmet and teste Porsche sport cars during a visit t the automobile firm's testing cent outside *Stuttgart. Then the kin* and **Queen Silvia** went by train t Munich on the fourth day of the eight-day visit to West German They were greeted at the station b **Franz Josef Strauss**, minister pres dent of Bavaria.

* * *

Quote — Fashion executive **Jac Ethridge**, on learning as he checke into the Beverly Hills Hotel tha **Dolly Parton** and **Sophia Lore** were also guests: "Put me on th same floor. I want to be aroun when they try to pass each other i the hall."

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Rates for U.K. & Continental Europe:
$215 ..... 1 Year
$115 ..... 6 Months
$ 60 ..... 3 Months
Payable in dollars or equivalent in local currency.

Delivery by Jet Air Freight from New York every business day.

(Other area rates on request.)

Send order with payment to:
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
International Press Centre
76 Shoe Lane
London E.C. 4, England
(Attn.: Miss. Raith)

ALSO AVAILABLE AT MAJOR NEWSSTANDS THROUGHOUT EUROPE. ASK FOR IT.

DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS

Mutual or contested actions, lowcost. Haiti or Dominican Republic. For information send $3.75 for 24-page booklet/handling to: Dr. F. Gonzales, ODA, 1835 K St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20006, U.S.A. Tel. 202-452 8331. Worldwide service.

AMERICANS IN GERMANY. German boys, girls, families want to meet you. Write: Kontakt, Postfach 1446, 7100 Heilbronn/Germany.
AA in English daily, Paris. Tel: 551. 38.90/325.75.00.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 47% of the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

IHT Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or phone Paris 747-12-65 ext. 305.

Banish the rainy day blues with a big bright yellow IHT UMBRELLA

On sale at the IHT, 181 av. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, 2nd floor. Frs. 150 TTC.

A TOUCH OF PARIS MAGAZINE has the only up-to-date guide to the Ins & Outs of Paris for visitors & residents + an expose on French T.V., the recent Cognac Comeback, All About Rugby, Robert Ricci, & where to shop for antiques, all in this issue on sale now. F10 major hotels, newsstands.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

ST. TROPEZ 15 km. (VAR)
For sale 15 hectares, altitude 200 m, River, 2 building permits, possibility 2 lots, FF 6 per sq.m.; Tel. until 8/04 for appointment: (43) 07 19 05, owner on premises from 10/04 to 13/04.

For sale **GIRONDE**, 60 km. south of Bx, **Bazas magnificent property** of 30,000 sq.m. of very good land, 1.5 km. town. Comprising a large farm recently luxuriously transformed into 3 lots.
- Grange, stable, shed, well, bread oven.
- Small farmer's house, 3 rooms and granary.
- Fenced and wooded.
S.F. 295,000
FF 760,000
Write to W. Berdaz, Ave. du Leman 1, 1005 Lausanne/Switzerland.

GREECE

PELOPONESE
KORFOS, CORINTHIAS
Small comfortable hotel - restaurant, ideally located overlooking sea, 14 bedrooms, sleeps 30. Price negotiable. Write: Mrs. Helen Spiropoulou, Antheon 14, Nea Philadelphia, Athens.
Tel: 2510764.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

GREECE

SARONIC GULF COSTA, Porto Heli. luxuriously fully furnished/equipped maisonettes, studios, superb location, private beach opposite Spetses accessible by car, plane, hydrofoil. Readily available for rental short/long lease. Info. reference 'Costallegra' Telephone Nos: 7783698 and 7701062 Athens, Telex: 214227 and 216343 EXSE GR.

ATHENS - *In heart of best residential* and embassy center near Royal Palace, most luxurious, unique, beautifully decorated spacious penthouse, approx. 500sq.m., totally surrounded by flowery terraces overlooking Kolonaki Square. Two seperate entrances. 11 rooms, huge receptions, etc., can be used as 2 separate flats or flat / offices. Price $1,000,000. Will consider exchange against outstanding residence in New York / Washington or elsewhere. Write Box 10455, Herald Tribune, 92521, Neuilly cedex, France.

ITALY

RIVIERA LEVANTE. Fine XIX century villa, unobstructed view on sea, Genoa - Portofino promontory, 1 acre English garden, 18 rooms, 4 baths, central heating, private chapel, private access to beach. $450,000. Write Mrs. Jachino Massone, 46 Via Trotti, 15100 Alessandria, Italy.
ROME, VIA CASSIA, luxury 400sq.m. villa for sale with 2,400sq.m. park. Write: Immobiliare Stim, Piazza Italia 4, Perugia, or call 075 21244 - 21245
TUSCANY. MONTALCINO (SIENA). Farm for sale including 17-hectare Brunello 'appellation controlle' vineyard. Write: Immobiliare Stim, Piazza Italia 4 Perugia, or call 075 21244 - 21245.
TUSCANY. 'PIANO NOBILE' in 16th century 'palazzo' 600sq.m for sale, frescoes, partly furnished with antique furniture, basement store rooms and garage. Write: Immobiliare Stim, Piazza Italia 4, Perugia, or call 075 21244 - 21245

PARIS & SUBURBS

APARTMENT AVE. FOCH, odd numbers, facing sun, 310 sq.m., perfect for reception. Interesting price due to departure. 504 70 52 or 657 51 11.

PORTUGAL

ALGARVE VILLA overlooking sea, 7 beds & 7 baths, separate staff house, 2 acres, heated pool, 2 garages. Also sell ideal tourism land with 135m. own beach. Asking $ 290.000 each. Write ADS 15 Bryanston Sq., London W1.

SWITZERLAND

BEAUTIFUL VILLARS
Buy now!
Residence Regina in all year round mountain resort now under construction offers quality apartments moderately priced. Ideally situated with the most fantastic panorama view of the entire valley and mountains. Tennis court and swimming pool on property. Excellent financing terms. Buy now before change in Swiss Law takes effect July 1st. For information write: Developer, c.a Globe Plan S.A., Av. d'Ouchy 14, CH-1006 Lausanne, Switzerland or call (021) 27 35 06

FOREIGNERS - BUY NOW !
Lovely apartments on Lake Geneva in beautiful Montreux and in famous mountain resorts in canton of Vaud. Buy now before changes in the Swiss law affecting foreign purchase July 1st.
For particulars, write to Developer, c.o Globe Plan SA, Av. d'Ouchy 14 CH-1006 Lausanne, Switzerland or call (021) 27 35 06

GREAT BRITAIN

SWANSEA The British Cote d'Azur. Substantial luxury residence of unique charm and character. Exceptionally positioned southerly aspect panoramic views overlooking Langland Bay and Bristol Channel. Six bedrooms, living room, lounge, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, pantry, terraces, wine cellar, mature gardens, direct access to beach drive. Freehold £ 100 000 Enquire Chapman, Woodend, Langland Bay, Swansea West Glamorgan, Wales

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U.S.A.

GOING TO NEW YORK? Greenwich, Connecticut is nearer, has better schools, lower taxes. Contact us for free information: Raynor Real Estate, 15 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn. 06830, U.S.A. (203) 869-4160.
INVESTMENTS-FLORIDA & USA. Banks, $5 to $40 mil.; Also Fisheries; Land-5 to 1000 acres, ready to build, SE Florida: Farm land to 50000 acres, apartments & office buildings. SW USA: Manufacturing co., businesses, mansion & exclusive homes. OVERSEAS INV. DIV., Eric Martel, Mgr., WORLDWIDE REALTY, 2631 E. Oakland Park, Suite 201, Ft. Laud., FL 33306. Telex: 514577-CI INVER FTL.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

AUSTRIA

"VIENNA'S HOUSING AGENCY" Tel.: 52 79 64, HODOSY, Graben 31, furnished and unfurnished rentals, apartments, flats, houses, villas.

FRENCH PROVINCES

BAY OF ST. TROPEZ: Villa with pool, new on sea, June/July/Sept., 6 beds. Paris 637 03 12, before 9.30 am. or after 6 pm

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON. Mews house available privately. 1 April-23 April and 13 July-10 September. 2 double bedrooms. Central. £150 per week. Box 35897, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London WC2.
MAYFS rent high quality furnished properties in Wimbledon and throughout Surrey. (01) 946 6262 or Oshott (970) 3811.
NEAR HARLEY ST. London W.1., 3rd floor luxury flat - no lift, 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. £130 per week. Tel. London 286 6672.

HOLLAND

DUTCH HOUSING CENTRE
Deluxe rentals. Valeriusstr. 174, Amsterdam 020-723222 or 794958.

EURO FLAT
your housing advisers for attractive apartments, villas, bungalows, houses, offices, etc.
De Lairessestraat 152, Amsterdam
Tel: Holland 020-765482 or 713583.

I.H.S. MAKELAARDIJ BV
Apartments and houses for rent and for sale
C. Krusemanstr. 5. Tel. 020-768022.

Renthouse International
020-448751 (4 lines)
Amsterdam, Amstelplein 162.

PIERRE'S SERVICES: in Amsterdam, Hilversum & Utrecht areas. Tel 035-121198.
TO RENT: month of July, luxury 2 bedroom apartment in canal house, center Amsterdam Tel (020) 24 05 84 (evenings)

ITALY

When in Rome
PALAZZO AL VELABRO
Luxury apartment house with furnished flats, available for 1 week and more from $50 a day for two.
Phone: 6794325, 6793450.
Write: Via del Velabro 16, 00186 Rome.

CAPRI. During summer-time agreeable apartment for three persons to let. Isle Garde, sea-sight. Contact: Tel. 06-460157 or write to Box 14059, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly, Cedex, France

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

HEART OF PARIS: 2 rooms, bathroom, large kitchen 3 balconies, light, sunny 5 elegant Fr. 3 000 Tel. 548 80 54.
SHORT TERM LEFT BANK No agent Tel 329 01 78.
6th ST. SULPICE: Owner mark studio, single, Frs 1000. Tel. 222 83 50.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

TROCADERO GARDEN peaceful, large living, 2 bedrooms, 4th floor, kitchen, bath, fireplace, phone, modern. Frs. 3,600 all included. Visit 1-6 pm today, Tuesday. 37 rue Scheffer.

SARDINIA

SARDINIA: 15 km. from Olvia, Costa Dorata, 15 minutes from airport Costa Smeralda on wonderful site. Very beautiful villa, very comfortable and well furnished, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, big living room, 3 terraces, big garden. Tel. Monza, Milan 039 386 593.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

WILL EXCHANGE N.Y.C. townhouse for house or flat in Europe July or Aug. 5 Price, 92 Barrow, New York, N.Y. 10014. Tel.: 212-691-8601.
EXCHANGE USA! Executive homes for vacation. Send full particulars we'll send possibilities. Inquiline Inc., Katonah, N.Y. 10536 USA.

EMPLOYMENT

TEACHERS WANTED

MARYMOUNT INTERNATIONAL High School accepting teachers' applications for 1979-80 in the following areas: Social Studies, English, Physical Education, Math and Science. Registered nurse call High School Principal, Rome 3280671 or Via di Villa Lauchli, 180 Rome, Italy.

Europe's Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in the International Herald Tribune. 155,000 readers worldwide, engaged in business and industry will read your message. Just telex us Paris 612832, before 10:00 a.m. ensuring that we can telex you back and your message will appear within 48 hours. You will be billed at U.S. 86.65 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

REQUIRED
for construction of
Five Star Hotel in Middle East a
FIRST CLASS HOTEL MANAGEMENT GROUP
as
CO-PARTNER
Up to 30% participation possible with management contract.
IHT, Box 86, A-1010 Vienna, Bankgasse 8, Austria.

COMPUTER PORTRAITS
T-SHIRT PHOTOS
An Instant Money-Maker That Can Earn You $6,000 - $8,000/ month.
A portrait from a live subject or a photo in less than 60 seconds. This can be instantly transferred onto a T-shirt or most any textile item. Full/part time. ALL CASH business. Portable. No experience necessary. Excellent for shopping centers, resorts, shows, mail order, carnivals, fairs or any high traffic location. $15,000 starting capital necessary. Kema GMBH, Beethovenstr. 9, 6 Frankfurt/M, Germany, telex 412713

FASHION DESIGN STUDIO offers styling of collections, with patterns and models. Highly competent in knitwear, cocktailwear, evening wear, casual - sport wear. Tel. 780124 - 705661. Address: Studio Polo, 6 Via Palestro, 20121 Milan (Italy)
LOAN AVAILABLE US $100 million up, guarantee: cash deposits, bonds, from banks, government, institutions. Reflex, Box 63421, The Hague, Holland.
AS PART OF ESTATE 42% ownership in American Ford dealership. Telephone the Netherlands 04780-6324.

BUSINESS SERVICES

US TAX RETURNS EXPERTS
Audits and appeals
avoidance and planning
Tel: (Rome) 853242
Telex: 613458 EXECROM.

UNFINISHED TASKS IN IRAN We accept full responsibility to undertake a variety of tasks, from sophisticated technical projects to storage or forwarding of your belongings through our own staff and/or local associates. Please write: A.R.D. Co., PO Box 1008, 8058 Zurich-Flughafen, Switzerland.

IF YOU GOT ANY QUESTIONS regarding import and export problems, do not hesitate to contact us. We want to introduce ourselves as a well established firm in the commercial and seaport town Bremen/Germany. We are a young and experienced management team and are looking for a good business all over the world. Please reply to: Hartstenwerk, A.D. Schleifmuehle 50, D. 2800 Bremen, Telex 244598, Tel. 0421-321266.
SUN N.Y. TIMES, jet Euro-delivery. Box 86, Mechelen, Belgium. Tel.: (32-15) 21 04.63

OFFICE SERVICES

Your Office in Germany
we are 'At Your Service'
- Complete office services at prestige address
- Your address, phone and telex number on your letterhead.
- Mail-messages-orders taken and forwarded.
- Secretarial services. Official translations.
- Business, banking and promotion contacts.
- U.S. Income Tax.
- Office space-daily or monthly.

Lairco Business Services GmbH,
6 Frankfurt 'Main.
Holzhausenstr. 25.
Tel. 59 57 70.
Telex: 413822.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

A Leading Firm
of
Consulting Engineers
Requires for its major construction management projects in Saudi Arabia, qualified U.S. graduate engineers for the following positions:

CHIEF OF DESIGN
Broad engineering experience including field design work, review of shop drawings, material control. Estimating and quantity surveys. Strong background in supervision and administration.

CHIEF MATERIALS ENGINEER
Extensive experience in testing, evaluation and acceptance of materials and items used in construction.

CHIEF PROGRESS AND REPORTS
Excellent working knowledge of the Critical Path Method (CPM) Network Analysis System and the ability to develop progress control charts and diagrams. Also to be experienced in the preparation of progress reports.

CHIEF S AND I - POWER PLANT
Extensive experience in supervision and inspection of the construction of major power plants. To be a team leader with the ability to communicate with contractors and client.

Excellent compensation and benefits package. 24-month assignment. Immediate appointment. Please send resume and salary requirements to:

FRANK E. BASIL, INC.
P.O. BOX 321
ATHENS, GREECE
ATTENTION: A. MAVIS

Don't miss INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL JOBS
MONDAYS
in the IHT Classified Section.

SWISS ANNUITIES Sell Swiss annuities or life insurance for reputable Swiss life insurance company. Highest commissions. World's finest investment. Write: President, Globe Plan, S.A., Ave. Ouchy 14, 1006 LAUSANNE-Switzerland

IF YOU GOT ANY QUESTIONS regarding import and export problems, do not hesitate to contact us. We want to introduce ourselves as a well established firm in the commercial and seaport town Bremen/Germany. We are a young and experienced management team and are looking for a good business all over the world. Please reply to: Hartstenwerk, A.D. Schleifmuehle 50, D. 2800 Bremen, Telex 244598, Tel. 0421-321266.
TOURING ENTIRE MIDDLE EAST, willing to be representative for sales or purchases. Any reasonable offer considered. French, English, Arabic spoken. Write Box 157, Herald Tribune, Pedro Teixeira 8, Madrid 20.
TRAFFIC MANAGER, Swiss 29, fluent English, German, French, Dutch, US / Canadian experience, seeks new opportunity in international trade, industry, shipping or world organisation. Preferably Belgium. Box 14053, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.
YOUNG MAN, 22, U.S and German national, English, German and French as languages, 3 years German bank apprentice with exam, commercial experience France, Germany. Good references. Seeks interesting commercial employment worldwide. Hagen, Katharinenstr 7, 8000 Muenchen 71, Tel. 089 792825.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

SMALL GLOUCESTERSHIRE estate requires cook / housekeeper and gardener - handyman. Excellent salary. Attractive accommodation. Happy working atmosphere offered to couple with top class abilities and impeccable references. Please write in confidence to Box 35869, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London WC2

WANTED: AU PAIR for family, 2 children, house and garden in suburbs. 30 minutes from St. Lazare. Tel. 972 42 70

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Seeks
VALET CHAUFFEUR
Knowledge of waiting at table, ironing, laundering, some cooking if necessary, liking dogs; with references, for work between PARIS and COTE D'AZUR.
Please write to: M. RAMOND
34, Avenue George V
75008 Paris.

AU-PAIR for 6-month girl. No housework, near Washington, D.C., English *speaking 17-25 years old. Reply to Box* 14057, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
OVERSEAS Au-Pair/Domestic Bureau, 87 Regent St., London W1, 930 47 57.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH MUM'S HELPS, Nannies, free now. NASH Agency, 27 Grand Parade, Brighton, U.K. T.-681 868.

AUTOMOBILES

BUY DIRECT FROM GM DEALER All General Motors vehicles on hand. *Retail/wholesale/tax free. Barnabe* Motors, 925 Laurentian Bd., Montreal, Canada. Telex: 05827606.
EXCEPTIONAL '78 PORSCHE 928 Grand luxe, 6,200 km., Green / leather. All options + + air conditioning. Frs. 150,000. Phone morning Paris 556 13 89.
FERRARI - ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND, Italian racing red, GTC 4. Excellent condition, 50,000 kms. Price $27,500. Call Paris 754 62 58.
'76 GREMLIN, Air conditioned, $2,850. Tel.: Cannes 47 31 00, Mr Hecht.

AUTO RENTALS

ALL RENAULTS '79 including small automatics at very cheap weekly & monthly rates. Call: EURAUTO, Paris: 526 87 89.

AUTO SHIPPING

SHIP YOUR CAR TO U.S.A. VIA ANTWERP AND SAVE. Free hotel accommodation. Regular sailings JFK-McGuire Airport delivery. AMESCO, Kribbenstraat 2, Antwerp. Tel.: 31 42 39. Office for Germany, tel.: 061 448071

AUTOS TAX FREE

BMW CONCESSIONNAIRES G.B. LTD., the U.K. importers can offer tax-free from stock BMW's in RHD, LHD, US and Australian specifications. New special prices for 1979. US spec models paid for in US dollars. Call us today: Export Division, 56 Park Lane, London W1Y 3DA. Tel.: 01-6299277. Telex: 261360

AUTOS TAX FREE

All 1979 Models
American Cars
Immediate Delivery
- Cars on display in Antwerp
- U.S. plates available
- Payment in any currency

Sevilles
In stock in Antwerp, choice of color, same day delivery.
Olds Diesels, Jeeps, El Dorado Biarritz
Fully equipped, leather interior, choice of color, fast delivery.
K&R Auto Exports
225 W. 34 St. NYC 10001 USA.
Telephone: 212-736 6919.
Telex: RCA 238-921-KANDR

New **TAX-FREE** Used
Cadillacs + Mercedes
Range Rover + Blazer
Camaros + Trans Am
and other makes
same day registration possible
ICZKOVITS,
Clarendenstrasse 36, CH-8027 Zurich.
Tel: 01 / 202 76 10. Telex: 53444.

BOOMERANG MOTORS ATHENS. Your reliable friendly car suppliers for Greece & Middle East. 129 Vas. Sophias Ave. Tel.: 6428 616, Tlx. 21-4774.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR 20 rue Le Sueur, 75116 Paris. Tel: 500 03 04, Madrid: 411 19 61, Antwerp: 33 99 85, Cannes 39 43 44.

BOATS AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

LUXURIOUS EXECUTIVE MOTOR HOME
Live and travel yearround in the American way with fully equipped apartment on wheels. Switzerland 021/26 69 23.

PAGE 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

OFFICES : **London :** 112, London Road, Morden, Surrey SM4 5AX. Tel. 01.542.7285 - **Paris :** Centre Commercial, Elysee II, route de la Jonchère, 78170 La-Celle-Saint-Cloud. Tel. 969.6895 - **Bruxelles :** Steenweg op Brussel 291, 1900 Overijse. Tel (02) 687.76.10 - **Antwerp :** Noorderlaan 149, 2030 Antwerpen. Tel (031) 41.68.60.

To return to the nearest Arthur Pierre office.
☐ Send me your comic cartoon booklet.
☐ Send me your info. on moving.
Name : ....
Address : ....
.... Tel. : ....

LIZ AND BILL ARE RIGHT! A wonderful opportunity exists– also for YOU– to win a dream prize in the **world's greatest** *and yet smallest Government-controlled tax-free* lottery in Western Europe.

1st Prize: $ 608,000.00 **2nd Prize: $ 304,000.00**
3rd Prize: $ 228,000.00 **4th Prize: $ 152,000.00**
22 Prizes of $ 76,000.00 each
PLUS 39,274 Other Cash Prizes up to $ 38,000.00!
Total Prize Money: $ 20,000,000

Only 70.000 tickets sold during each cycle (i.e. every six months). **HIGHLIGHT: One out of every two tickets wins** back at least the cost of the ticket. *Curious???* **Write today,** *using coupon, for brochure and ticket* application form

to

PROKOPP INTERNATIONAL
the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.
29 Mariahilfer Str. **Since 1913** **1061 Vienna, Austria.**

Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the Austrian National Lottery.
Name _____
Address _____
City/Country _____

HTL